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H. J. RES. 43

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1955

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To extend emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen in disaster areas.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding any provision of law, the Secretary
4 of Agriculture is directed to extend all forms of emergency
5 assistance under Public Law 38, Eighty-first Congress, as
6 amended, and Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, as
7 amended, to farmers and stockmen in all of the parts of any
8 State which the President determines is involved in any
9 major disaster affecting agriculture. This joint resolution
10 shall not limit the authority of the Secretary to extend emer-
11 gency assistance in other areas.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To extend emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen in disaster areas.

By Mr. HARRIS

JANUARY 5, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 522

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1955

Mr. HILL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first
5 sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the
6 word "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said
7 subsection the following new sentence:

8 "After the expiration of the period specified herein, such
9 loans may be made only for supplementary advances to
10 producers indebted for loans made under this subsection."

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. HILL

JANUARY 5, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 90

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1955

Mr. DEMPSEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first
5 sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof the
6 word "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the
7 said subsection the following new sentence: "After the ex-
8 piration of the period specified herein, such loans may be
9 made only for supplementary advances to producers in-
10 debted for loans made under this subsection."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 90

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. DEMPSEY

JANUARY 5, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

valleys of the Brandywine country, where fox hunting still flourishes in all its glory; the rich soil and the bursting barns of Lancaster County and the Cumberland Valley; the wild grandeur of the Alleghenies and the counties of the northern tier; the stately Old World aspect of the countryside of the Delaware and Schuylkill Valleys. Once again the many streams, long the carriers of waste and pollution, are pure, sparkling, transparent, and the natural habitat of trout and bass. Still there is more game for the hunter than in any other State in the Union. Now, more than ever before, a network of perfect highways beckons to the traveler, and does not beckon in vain. In few other communities are the joys of healthy outdoor life so emphasized. Still the amenities of gracious living are observed, hospitality is generous, the arts appreciated and cultivated, culture encouraged and honored. We have a priceless heritage, a heritage to be cherished and preserved.

Perhaps the most generous acclaim which this great State has ever received from a foreign man of letters is to be found in the closing stanza of a poem by the late Rudyard Kipling. It is included in the collection of stories entitled "Rewards and Fairies." Many of you doubtless know it, but I will close with it nevertheless:

"If you're off to Philadelphia this morning
And wish to prove the truth of what I say,
I pledge my word you'll find the pleasant
land behind

Unaltered since Red Jacket rode that way.
Still the pine woods scent the noon
Still the catbird sings his tune,
Still autumn sets the maple forests blazing,
Still the grapevine through the dusk
Flings her soul-compelling musk,
Still the fireflies in the corn make night
amazing.

They are there, there, there with earth im-
mortal

(Citizens I give you friendly warning)
The things that truly last, when men and
times have passed,
They are all in Pennsylvania this morning."

The President's State of the Union Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, January 10, 1955

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a brief statement which I released on January 10, 1955, regarding the President's state of the Union address, and the comments contained therein on the role of the Federal Government in developing hydroelectric power.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, OF OREGON

In his state of the Union message on January 6, 1955, President Eisenhower abandoned the pretense of an impending Federal power monopoly, which has so long served as a political scarecrow for the opponents of continued public power development in the Columbia River Basin.

Inasmuch as the likelihood of a Federal power monopoly has been cited by Secretary

McKay as a main reason for abandoning the magnificent Hells Canyon power site to the Idaho Power Co., I call upon the Secretary to reverse his stand.

At McNary Dam in Oregon, on September 23, 1954, the President warned against Federal operation of a gigantic, overwhelming nationwide power monopoly.

On November 4, 1954, Budget Director Hughes warned against committing the Nation to a policy of establishing a nationwide Federal power monopoly.

In campaign speeches in Oregon, the Secretary of the Interior likewise warned frequently against this so-called Federal power monopoly.

But in his 1955 state of the Union message to the Congress, the President flatly declared that "Federal hydroelectric development supply but a small fraction of the Nation's power needs."

I think this is symbolic of the administration's confusion in the field of power. It emphasizes why our great public-power program in the Pacific Northwest has come to a standstill under this administration. For many months the President and his leading subordinates warned us of the imminence of a Federal power monopoly. Now the President himself tells the Nation that the Federal Government generates only a tiny portion of the country's waterpower.

This, of course, is the true situation, rather than the misleading talk of Federal monopoly used to swing votes last fall. The Federal Government today generates only about 13 percent of our electricity, as contrasted with 81 percent by private utility corporations.

With the President recognizing that Federal kilowatts are but a small segment of the national total, Hells Canyon cannot be considered as in any way contributing toward a possible Federal power monopoly.

Thus the state of the Union address effectively repudiates one of the principal arguments used to oppose and block a high multipurpose dam in Hells Canyon—the kind of dam advocated in the famous 308 report of the Army engineers.

I urge authorization of such a project by the 84th Congress.

States Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HOWARD W. SMITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I today introduced a very brief and comprehensive bill (H. R. 3) on the subject of States rights, with particular reference to the present rule of the United States Supreme Court that where Congress has enacted legislation on any subject, the States are deprived of all power to enact or enforce similar laws on the same subject even though not in conflict with the Federal act.

What the bill seeks to do is to modify this doctrine so as to permit concurrent jurisdiction in order that the State act, where not in conflict with the Federal act, can be also enforced in the State courts for the protection of the State and its citizens.

The bill reads as follows:

That no act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such act

operates, to the exclusion of all State laws on the same subject matter, unless such act contains an express provision to that effect. No act of Congress shall be construed as invalidating a provision of State law which would be valid in the absence of such act, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between an express provision of such act and such provision of the State law so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.

For a long time the Supreme Court has held that whenever the Congress enacted legislation on any subject, its jurisdiction becomes exclusive and no State law can be enforced. In late years, as you know, Congress has legislated pretty well all over the waterfront. Congress has stretched the Interstate Commerce laws and the general welfare laws to the point where they cover all the ills of mankind, while the Supreme Court has consistently held to its original decision that when Congress acts all State laws are nullified, whether in conflict with the Federal law or not.

I do not quarrel with the Supreme Court about its consistency in its decisions. As a matter of fact, I devoutly wish that that Court would stand by its own decisions so that we lawyers could know not only what the law is today, but what it will be tomorrow.

Understand, please, that this doctrine that the Federal jurisdiction is exclusive in all cases is not due to any constitutional provision.

On the contrary, the 10th amendment to the Constitution especially reserves to the States all powers not granted, and the Constitution itself only gives to the Federal courts jurisdiction in a very limited number of subjects. You will all recall from your study of history that a great stumbling block in the adoption of the Constitution lay in the stubborn reluctance of all the Colonies to relinquish any of their sovereign powers, and during the debates preceding the adoption of the Constitution in the various States there developed a general understanding that in order to further protect the sovereignty of the States and the rights of individuals there would immediately be proposed the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. The 10th, and final, amendment was the one that specifically reserved to the States and to the people all of the powers not granted to the Federal Government. The principle which I am now discussing and seek to modify is a rule of law enacted by the Supreme Court and has come to have as much force and effect as if it had been adopted as a part of the Constitution. The principle was debated and discussed in numerous early decisions of the Supreme Court, but the final decision which so drastically changed the intent of the framers of the Constitution was decided in 1842 in the famous case of Gibbons against Ogden, and was even then regarded as of such doubtful validity that it was adopted by a divided Court of 5 to 4, and that decision established the flat theory that when Congress passed a law Congress intended that all State laws should be superseded. I seek by this bill to have Congress say it had no such foolish intention in any case unless it said so.

Let me illustrate the iniquitous results of such a doctrine. I will use the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that caused me to introduce this bill. I am the author of the Smith Act that, among other things, makes it a crime to teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government by force. Forty-seven of the 48 States have some kind of laws against sedition and subversion. Pennsylvania undertook to prosecute a notorious Communist who was a citizen of that State under the State Sedition Act. The Supreme Court of that State, following the decisions above referred to, decided that as Congress had enacted the Smith Act it had withdrawn from all of the States the power to protect themselves from treasonable acts, and nullified all State laws on the subject whether the Congress intended to do so or not.

I was asked to introduce an amendment to the Smith Act to say that Congress in enacting the law intended no such harmful construction of it.

Obviously that case was merely a symptom of a dangerous disease that threatened to destroy completely the sovereignty of the States and was not the disease itself, and I decided to offer a separate bill to seek a cure of the whole malady.

The bill I have read is the result. To illustrate further, in a similar case of Cloverleaf Co. against Patterson, the State of Alabama for the protection of the health of its citizens sought to inspect the product of the Cloverleaf Co., which was engaged in the renovation of butter, some of which was shipped in interstate commerce and subject to inspection under the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act. The Supreme Court held that as Congress had enacted the pure food laws it has assumed entire jurisdiction over the subject and the States were powerless to enforce their laws for the protection of the health of their citizens. I mention that case because the best argument I can think of for my bill is contained in the dissenting opinion of Justice Frankfurter who can, by no stretch of the imagination, be called a reactionary. He said:

The Department of Agriculture not only urged the enactment (of the Federal statute involved in the case), it drafted its provisions. If the Department wanted Congress to withdraw from the States their power to condemn unsanitary packing stock and to confide such power in the Federal Government, it could easily have made appropriate provision in the draft submitted by it to Congress. However, the Department did not do so. It did ask Congress to make some restrictions upon the authority which had been exercised by the States in regulating the manufacture and sale of butter for the protection of their citizens. But the restrictions did not include withdrawal from the States of the power to condemn unhealthful packing stock butter. The sponsors of this legislation, the experts of the Department of Agriculture, could have submitted to Congress appropriate language for the accomplishment of that result. They did not do so. The Court now does it for them even though the Department has no such desire.

To require the various agencies of the Government who are the effective authors of legislation like that now before us to express clearly and explicitly their purpose in dislodging constitutional powers of States—if such is their purpose—makes for care in

draftsmanship and for responsibility in legislation. To hold, as do the majority, that paralysis of State power is somehow to be found in the vague implications of the Federal renovated butter enactments is to encourage slipshodness in draftsmanship and irresponsibility in legislation.

It must be obvious to you that with the multitude of subjects which the Congress is now dealing, that it is inevitably merely a question of time before the States will be deprived of practically all power and sovereignty in enactment and enforcement of laws for the protection of the health and welfare of their local citizens. In many Federal laws action to remedy wrongs must be initiated by some Federal bureau. Under present law, if the Federal bureau fails to act or refuses to act, the citizen is without remedy. In many instances adequate remedy requires immediate injunctive relief. Delay incident to bureaucratic redtape or indifference can mean financial ruin. Such instances have occurred and are occurring with more frequency.

Under present conditions, if the Federal authorities fail or refuse to act, the citizen is utterly without remedy.

The overall objective of the bill was well stated by the President when speaking on the subject of States rights. He made the following statement:

I want to see maintained the constitutional relationships between the Federal and State Governments. * * * For, if the States lose their meaning, our entire system of government loses its meaning. And the next step is the rise of the centralized, national state in which the seeds of autocracy can take root and grow. * * * We will see that the legitimate rights of the States and local communities are respected. * * * We will not reach into the States and take from them their powers and responsibilities to serve their citizens.

I hope the measure may have the support and active aid of all those who believe in the sovereignty of their States, who believe that local self-government is the best government, and who believe, as expressed by the President, that the rise of the centralized national state creates the atmosphere in which "the seeds of autocracy can take root and grow," to help me to help the President to put life and meaning into his inspired words.

Fair and Reasonable Farm Assistance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN J. DEMPSEY

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 6, 1955

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that I have introduced legislation which will authorize the Farm Credit Administration to make what were formerly known as Land Bank Commission type of loans—H. R. 35—and to authorize extension of the period for making emergency livestock loans by the Farmers Home Administration—H. R. 90—I believe the following editorial from the Roy Record of December 31, 1954, published at Roy, N. Mex., carries

valuable information for the Members of the House of Representatives. This editorial is written by an editor, Mr. Karl Guthmann, who has firsthand, accurate knowledge of the needs of the farmers and stockmen, particularly in those areas which have been plagued by drought conditions for several years. The serious drought condition which has extended into its sixth year in many parts of the great Southwest is reported by agriculture experts as being even worse now than a year ago. Manifestly it is the obligation of this Congress to take cognizance of this grave situation and legislate fair and reasonable assistance for this important segment of the Nation's economy which is confronted with serious damage, even ruin, because of conditions beyond its control.

The editorial from the Roy Record follows:

Taking the lead at the recent national convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, attended by more than 8,000 farmers from across the Nation, was the New Mexico delegation which secured the approval and adoption of a resolution which would be of immeasurable benefit to farmers and stockmen over a wide area. In this it is noteworthy to realize that because of unprecedented drought no less than 914 counties in 17 States of the Nation have been designated as being within the disaster area. Realizing the plight of the smaller operator within this hard-hit realm, the Farm Bureau resolution recommends that in areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture moves will be taken by the Government to preserve the family enterprise.

First, the resolution proposes that the time limit for making emergency loans should be extended beyond the present 2-year period which expires next July. Who is there who can say that the emergency will have passed within a few months and the rolls will be cleared of those in need of a Government loan in order to forestall disaster and bankruptcy? As a provision of the loan facility, the Bureau recommends a policy which would permit the orderly liquidation of emergency loans over a 10-year period, where such time is needed. Present plight of many of the farmers and stockmen in the disaster area gives ample proof that rejuvenation is something not just around the corner, but an obstacle which will require many months, and even years, for adjustment and salvation. Not an iota out of line is the Farm Bureau's resolution in recommending that emergency loans be made at the lowest possible rate of interest. When it is considered that billions in international loans made by our Government years ago have drawn no interest, along with a forgotten principle, it is reasonable that the loan made to preserve those of distressed agriculture be made as easy as possible. An interest rate covering the actual carrying charge—say 3 percent—would be a gesture which would make it possible for many of the hard-pressed ones to survive. Too, meritorious is the Farm Bureau resolution provision that a loan program should be set up through FHA which would enable farmers and ranchers to consolidate into one item all their financial obligations, excluding real estate mortgages, but including interest on real estate loans and taxes. It is recommended that provision should be made in the emergency loans to permit the borrower, where necessary, to make reasonable land payments from the sale of farm products. Taking up the provision which has been sought locally for many months, to aid the smaller operator on farm and range, the Bureau resolution asks Congress to provide additional farm mortgage credit com-

parable to the former Land Bank Commissioner loans in drought and disaster areas. It is noted that a bill which would reestablish the Land Bank Commissioner loan passed the Senate in the last session of Congress, but died in House committee.

An important point of the Bureau's resolution is that which would revamp the method of distribution of emergency feed, this being of particular concern to the stock-raising area where livestock feed brought in from distant fields is no little item of expense. The program laid down for distribution has been found unworkable and burdensome in certain areas, and for this reason the Bureau advocates a broad and more equitable method. It is certain that this objective will be accomplished if our lawmakers in the Nation's Capital will provide laws with the provisions set forth in the resolutions adopted by the national convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Right To Work Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 10, 1955

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, because of the right to work laws which are in effect in various States of the Union, and because the subject is now receiving a great deal of attention from labor unions and management, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a very excellent editorial published in the Wall Street Journal of January 5, 1955.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

ONLY ONE QUESTION

Our Mr. Galpin reports from Washington that what may be the biggest labor issue of 1955 is now building up a full head of steamy debate. The fight is over the right-to-work laws now in force in 17 States and to be introduced this year in many more State legislatures.

The State laws ban compulsory union membership under powers granted in the Taft-Hartley Act. Thus the unions face a battle on three fronts: They will try to have the Congress repeal that State authority and so legalize compulsory membership; they will try to have these State laws repealed where they have been already enacted, and they will try to prevent enactment in other States.

Other groups which support the right of the States to ban forced membership in unions are on the other side in the fight; their purpose is to retain these State powers and to promote enactment in those of the 44 State legislatures which will meet this year.

The unions, Mr. Galpin reports, say that those who advocate such right-to-work laws have but one objective: To weaken the unions so that labor costs may be kept down. The union leaders say that the laws do weaken their powers. They say that if a man doesn't have to belong to a union, it will cut down dues collections and also hamper new organizing. Because of the laws, local union leaders must devote more time to educating workers to join unions and to stay in them. This, they say, is lost time; union organizers ought to be occupied in organizing new plants, promoting the growth of the labor movement, and thus making for stability.

Since these are the tasks of labor unions, it is unfair to make them more difficult by passage of right-to-work laws.

Let us, for the moment, suppose that everything the unions say about those who support legislation banning forced union membership is correct.

Let us suppose that their true purpose is to keep down labor costs; the purpose of unions is to get more wages, more fringe benefits, and shorter hours for their members, all of which successfully pursued bring labor costs higher. These controversies are a natural outgrowth of the protective instincts of both unions and management. So it is neither unusual nor wrong for businessmen to seek to keep their labor costs within reason.

Let us also suppose that the right-to-work measures will hamper organization, collection of dues, and make more troublesome the running of a union. It would be extremely pleasant for union leaders if union affairs were so well organized that they had little or nothing to do, and so we don't blame them for trying to make their task easier. But the purpose of a union is not to make easier the tasks of the leaders; the purpose should be to serve the best interests of the members. And the union's task is to convince men that the union serves their interests.

The difficulty here, however, is that none of this argument has anything to do with the basic issue at hand. The reasons the unions give for opposing the right-to-work laws and the reasons they ascribe to those who support such laws are far off the mark.

The issue is not whether the laws banning compulsory union membership make it easier for management and troublesome for unions. Plainly, it is a moral issue, and plainly stated we do not think it a difficult one to decide.

Only one question need be answered: Should a man be forced unwillingly to join a union in order to earn his keep?

REA Co-ops Pay Their Share of Taxes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LESTER R. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it was with keen interest that I read an article in the January 1955, issue of the Wisconsin REA News entitled "Electric Co-op Members Pay Whopping Tax Bill." Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert this news article in the RECORD.

Before I insert this article in the RECORD, I should like to comment briefly on the REA cooperatives of Wisconsin and other States. The REA cooperatives have done an outstanding job of bringing power to rural America, electric power which means that farmers can enjoy some of the conveniences previously reserved for the people in urban areas. In addition to the power factor, REA cooperatives have also brought billions of dollars worth of business to the main streets of hundreds of small towns.

On top of this, REA cooperatives also pay taxes—something which is never given too much publicity. As the article from Wisconsin REA News indicates, the 32 electric co-ops in the State paid a

total of \$386,541.29 to the State of Wisconsin in 1953 on power purchases.

The congressional district which I have the privilege of representing is one of the strongest REA areas in the Nation. I note that the 10 electric cooperatives in the 9th District of Wisconsin—which serve 11 counties—paid a total of \$114,000.97. This figures out to 29.8 percent of the total payments.

The Wisconsin REA News article, which I commend to my colleagues for their study, is as follows:

ELECTRIC CO-OP MEMBERS PAY WHOPPING TAX BILL

The 85,000 members of Wisconsin's 32 rural electric cooperatives made the largest State tax payments in their history when their organizations remitted a whopping \$386,541.29 to the Wisconsin Department of Taxation on 1953 power purchases.

The payments are made on a license fee assessed at 3 percent by the cooperatives on both wholesale and retail gross dollar sales.

The payments were almost 11 percent higher than a year ago when payments totaled \$348,862.37. These taxes are actually paid by the rural people receiving co-op service in the State—inasmuch as the tax represents an expense of providing the service.

The money will be shared by 53 counties and their tax units—cities, villages, and town governments. Again largest payments will go to Grant County, where \$33,206.57 will be shared by the tax units. Other substantial payments include Buffalo, \$27,069.16; Vernon, \$22,475.21; Rusk, \$16,258.10; Clark, \$18,876.09; Barron, \$14,935.19; and Chippewa, \$14,621.72.

Cooperative members served by organizations purchasing wholesale power from Dairyland Power Cooperative actually pay the tax twice inasmuch as it applies to both wholesale and retail sales. Dairyland's total license fee payment was \$117,051.12.

Largest distribution cooperative payment was made by Vernon, for \$17,313.59; closely followed by Barron, \$17,253.30.

Below is the list of payments and gross receipts:

	Gross receipts 1953	License fees, at 3 percent
Adams-Marquette Electric Cooperative	\$274,946.07	\$8,248.38
Barron County Electric Cooperative	575,109.93	17,253.30
Bayfield Electric Cooperative, Inc.	228,014.00	6,840.42
Buffalo Electric Cooperative	291,452.49	8,743.57
Central Wisconsin Electric Cooperative	205,382.06	6,161.46
Chippewa Valley Electric Cooperative	296,998.90	8,909.97
Clark Electric Cooperative	539,849.50	16,195.49
Columbus Rural Electric Cooperative	257,335.61	7,720.07
Crawford Electric Cooperative	176,092.49	5,282.77
Dairyland Power Cooperative	3,901,703.86	117,051.12
Dunn County Electric Cooperative	401,723.10	12,051.69
East Rutland Electric Cooperative	6,819.30	204.58
Eau Claire Electric Cooperative	311,286.90	9,338.61
Grant Electric Cooperative	470,305.13	14,109.15
Head of Lakes Co-op Electric Association	129,201.08	3,876.03
Jackson Electric Cooperative	236,083.63	7,082.51
Jump River Electric Cooperative, Inc.	266,088.26	7,982.65
Lafayette Electric Cooperative	259,156.32	7,774.69
Oakdale Cooperative Electric Association	458,415.70	13,752.17
Oconto Electric Cooperative	270,057.27	8,101.72
Pierce-Pepin Electric Cooperative	383,299.09	11,498.97
Polk-Burnett Electric Cooperative	424,114.71	12,723.44
Price Electric Cooperative, Inc.	223,933.88	6,718.02

	Gross receipts 1953	License fees, at 3 percent
Richland Cooperative Electric Association.....	\$240,646.76	\$7,219.40
Rock County Electric Co-op Association.....	296,965.92	8,903.98
St. Croix County Electric Cooperative.....	314,983.12	9,449.49
Taylor County Electric Cooperative.....	193,849.93	5,815.50
Trempealeau Electric Cooperative.....	398,418.96	11,977.57
Vernon Electric Cooperative.....	577,119.67	17,313.59
Washington Island Electric Cooperative, Inc.....	37,239.22	1,117.18
Wausara County Electric Cooperative, Inc.....	187,283.49	5,618.50
Total.....	12,883,876.35	386,541.29

¹Includes \$25.00 late-filing fee.

Our Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HERMAN WELKER

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 10, 1955

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, in my opinion, Judge Jim Gossett, who publishes his articles in the Gooding (Idaho) Leader, is one of the greatest columnists whose writings it has ever been my privilege to read.

He has written four excellent columns on the subject of our foreign policy.

I ask unanimous consent that the first of these articles, published on December 9, 1954, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

(By Judge Jim Gossett)

The deadliest threat to these United States in the cold war is not the menace of armed aggression to ourselves or to other free peoples of the earth: it is the increasing evidence of willful blind ignorance being the basic factor upon which our attitude towards the Communists is being shaped. It is the persistence in the top levels of the executive branch of our Government in giving wishful thinking priority over reality in forming our foreign policies, and in allowing the influences of other countries to take precedence over considerations for the best interests and security of this country.

This danger is being compounded and gravely worsened by the calculated propaganda being broadcast throughout the land raising high hopes for peaceful coexistence, for it is raising in the breasts of our people a great hope that is based upon nothing except an illusion. It was this same illusion that led to the dreadful betrayals of Tehran and Yalta; it was this same illusion that led to the American diplomatic rape in Korea; and it is an indication of the absolute determination of our leaders to impute to the character of the Communists something that just is not there.

Your correspondent is a Republican, but under no circumstances would we present to our readers the idea—or even the suggestion of the idea—that we consider the present American foreign policy to be any better, or stronger or less wavering than it has been for the past 20 years. In fact we think that

it is a continuation and a sort of deteriorated continuation of exactly what we suffered under Truman and Roosevelt. This peaceful coexistence idea has received the attention of many writers in every part of the country—usually the unfavorable sort of attention.

No one wants war, it is true. But from the attitude of our State Department one would think that the Communists are the exception to this; that they want war and will seize the first opportunity to begin one. However, nothing could be further from the truth. The Communists desire a world war even less than do we, for at least three vital reasons. They are: First the Communists are getting what they want without a war; secondly, the Communists do not think that they can win a war with us at this time; and thirdly, it is never the policy of the Communists to resort to open warfare when there is hope of achieving their aims by any other means.

The apologists for our milk-sop reactions insist that we will alienate our allies by any warlike acts that we commit. And while it is admittedly true that there is some fear in parts of Europe and in Southeast Asia that we might start a preventative war against the Reds, this uneasiness is far outweighed by the loss of face we have suffered in Asia from being duped, outbargained and just plain being abused by the Reds. As we pointed out in another article our defeat in Korea and the humiliation of our French allies in Indochina are but two of a series of prestige-shattering incidents of which we have been the victim.

Our prestige in the Orient, if any such we have left, is at a new all time low. American citizenship and a United States passport offer less protection than a paper parasol. Worse, the uniform of our Armed Forces seems now to be an invitation to violence rather than an emblem of respect and protection in Asia. Mao, the Red boss of China, is reportedly using the Peking radio to scornfully broadcast that America is not even capable of protecting her own citizens and men in uniform. And current events in East Asia are lending credibility to his words.

The State Department is attempting to show that we must act as we do because we are the leaders of the free world; that we must set an example of patience and tolerance to those who are counting heavily upon us. May we point out here that any leader, to be effective, must command the respect of those he is seeking to lead. And no people create respect for themselves by allowing others to shove them around and make fools of them. There is one hell of a lot of difference between forbearance and timidity.

Now, on top of the thousands of lives lost in Korea, on top of the unspeakable brutalities inflicted on American servicemen taken prisoner in that military tragedy; and on top of the treachery and violations of the terms of that peace that the Reds have perpetrated, we have an American warplane shot down by Russian fighters and 11 American airmen (prisoners of war who should have been returned to us long ago) imprisoned as "spies" by the Chinese Communists.

Secretary Dulles says that this country will "react vigorously" but "without allowing ourselves to be provoked into action which would be in violation of our international obligations and which would impair the alliance of free nations." What will we do? Protest as we have done a thousand times before to no avail? In the name of the Almighty, what sort of "international obligations" and "alliances of free nations" are these that would force us to submit "protesting" to these outrageous acts?

Dulles has said further that we are bound by the United Nations charter to settle "international disputes" by exhausting every "peaceful means." Is the shooting down of

an American plane and the killing of an American soldier an "international dispute"? Or is it murder? Is the imprisonment of 11 American servicemen who should have been sent home long ago an "international dispute"? Or is it kidnapping and a deliberate violation of one of Dulles' high-sounding "international obligations" duly entered into by and between this country and the Reds?

Is the primary duty of the United States Government to the people of this country, by whose leave and for whose purposes it solely exists? Or is its supreme loyalty to the United Nations, of which our deadliest enemy is a member? What do you think the answer would be if the question were asked of the "next of kin" of those slaughtered in Korea, killed (murdered is better) in "incidents," and either missing or imprisoned behind the iron and bamboo curtain?

Next week I'm going to tell you the truth about this pipe dream of "peaceful existence"; I'm going to use the words of the Reds themselves, and of our British allies who want us to "quiet down."

Right-To-Work Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 10, 1955

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an excellent article entitled "Labor Trains Guns on Right To Work," written by Joseph A. Loftus, and published in the New York Times of this morning.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LABOR TRAINS GUNS ON RIGHT TO WORK—
REPEAL OF STATE LAWS CURBING UNIONS IS
NOW NO. 1 TARGET, REPLACING TAFT-HARTLEY
(By Joseph A. Loftus)

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Organized labor's No. 1 target today is not what it used to be.

Instead of the Taft-Hartley law, the most emotionally loaded issue for union leaders is the so-called State right-to-work laws.

Campaigns to repeal these laws, and to resist the threat of others, are going forward with an intensity that rivals the conflicts over the Taft-Hartley measure.

The campaigns have eluded the national notice that the fight over Federal legislation commanded because they are diffused among the 17 States that have such laws and a few others where advocates propose to enact them. Maryland is one of the major battlegrounds between the unions and those who would put a right-to-work law on the statute books.

PROPAGANDA LABEL SEEN

A right-to-work law forbids the closed shop, the union shop and any other form of compulsory union membership. The name given to these laws has been chosen by its advocates. The unions regard the name as a propaganda label, since few persons care to be in the position of saying flatly that an individual does not have the right to work.

All that such laws purport to guarantee is a right to work where a job vacancy exists and the employer wishes to hire or retain an individual employee, union member—

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 870

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1, 1955

Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. SCHOEPPPEL, and Mr. ALLOTT) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and to provide an improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture, hereinafter called the
4 “Secretary”, is authorized to continue to make special live-
5 stock loans under section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949,
6 as amended, and emergency loans under the Act of August
7 31, 1954 (63 Stat. 43; 67 Stat. 149; and 68 Stat. 999),
8 until July 14, 1957, and thereafter to make loans so author-
9 ized only to persons who are on that date indebted for such

1 loans and who need additional emergency credit to assist
2 in the orderly liquidation of their indebtedness on account
3 of such loans.

4 SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to make special
5 livestock loans under section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6,
6 1949, as amended, for such periods not to exceed ten years
7 and under such circumstances as he may determine to be
8 necessary to provide for the orderly liquidation of the in-
9 debtedness on account of such loans, and is further author-
10 ized to extend, renew, or reamortize the installments and
11 final maturities of any emergency loans heretofore or here-
12 after made, including but not limited to those made under
13 the authority of the Act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat.
14 1109), the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, or the Act of
15 August 31, 1954, so long as the final maturity date of any
16 such loan is not extended beyond ten years from the date the
17 loan was made.

18 SEC. 3. The Secretary shall make emergency loans de-
19 scribed in section 2 of this Act—

20 (a) at an interest rate of 5 per centum per annum;

21 (b) under terms and conditions that will permit the
22 release of farm products, or the proceeds therefrom, from
23 the security instruments taken in connection with said
24 loan for the purpose of making reasonable payments, as
25 defined by the Secretary, on the amounts due or to

1 become due on any real estate mortgage debt of the
2 borrower when no other funds are available to the bor-
3 rower for such purpose, and the Secretary is author-
4 ized to make similar releases with respect to the exist-
5 ing emergency loans notwithstanding the provisions of
6 any agreement to the contrary; and

7 (c) in such amounts as he may determine to be
8 necessary to enable farmers and ranchers to consolidate
9 all of their financial obligations (excluding real estate
10 mortgages other than those taken as collateral, secondary
11 or supplemental security for chattel loans) including
12 interest on real estate debts and taxes, whenever the
13 Secretary determines that the consolidation of the
14 borrower's indebtedness is an essential part of the
15 emergency credit needs of the borrower, and that, with
16 such consolidation of indebtedness, there will be a rea-
17 sonable expectation that the borrower can work out of
18 his emergency difficulty. Except as provided herein,
19 emergency loans described in section 2 of this Act shall
20 not be made for the purposes of refinancing existing in-
21 debtedness of the borrower.

22 SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such
23 rules and regulations as he may determine to be necessary
24 to carry out the emergency loan authority described in sec-
25 tion 2 of this Act: *Provided, however,* That no such regula-

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and to provide an improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. EAST-
LAND, Mr. SCHOEPPel, and Mr. ALLOTT

FEBRUARY 1, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

1 tions shall impose upon any Federal employee fiscal liability
2 in connection with such emergency loan, except upon clear
3 evidence of fraud or gross negligence of such employee.

S. 1264

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 2, 1955

Mr. CASE of South Dakota introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for
emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word “two” from the first
5 sentence of said subsection and inserting the word “four”
6 in lieu thereof and by adding after the first sentence of the
7 said subsection the following new sentence: “After the
8 expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be
9 made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted
10 for loans made under this subsection.”

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. Case of South Dakota

MARCH 2, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4571

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1955

Mr. HILL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and to provide an improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture, hereinafter called the
4 “Secretary”, is authorized to continue to make special live-
5 stock loans under section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949,
6 as amended, and emergency loans under the Act of Au-
7 gust 31, 1954 (63 Stat. 43; 67 Stat. 149; and 68 Stat.
8 999), until July 14, 1957, and thereafter to make loans so
9 authorized only to persons who are on that date indebted
10 for such loans and who need additional emergency credit

1 to assist in the orderly liquidation of their indebtedness on
2 account of such loans.

3 SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to make special
4 livestock loans under section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6,
5 1949, as amended, and under such circumstances as he may
6 determine to be necessary to provide for the orderly liquida-
7 tion of the indebtedness on account of such loans, and is
8 further authorized to extend, renew, or reamortize the in-
9 stallments and final maturities of any emergency loans here-
10 tofore or hereafter made, including but not limited to those
11 made under the authority of the Act of September 30, 1950
12 (64 Stat. 1109), the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
13 or the Act of August 31, 1954, so long as the final maturity
14 date of any such loan is not extended beyond ten years
15 from the date the loan was made, except that loans for
16 improvements to real estate may be made for longer periods.

17 SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to make emergency
18 loans described in this Act—

19 (a) at an interest rate of 5 per centum per annum;

20 (b) under such terms and conditions that will per-
21 mit the release of farm products, or the proceeds there-
22 from, from the security instruments taken in connection
23 with said loan for the purpose of making reasonable
24 payments, as defined by the Secretary, on the amounts
25 due or to become due on any real estate mortgage debt

1 of the borrower when no other funds are available to
2 the borrower for such purpose, and the Secretary is
3 authorized to make similar releases with respect to
4 existing emergency loans notwithstanding the provisions
5 of any agreement to the contrary; and

6 (c) in such amounts as he may determine to
7 be necessary to enable farmers and ranchers to con-
8 solidate their financial obligations for accrued interest
9 on real estate debts and taxes and to arrange for the
10 orderly liquidation thereof over a period of years, when-
11 ever the Secretary determines that this is an essential
12 part of the emergency credit needs of the borrower, and
13 that, with such consolidation of indebtedness, there will
14 be a reasonable expectation that the borrower can work
15 out of his financial emergency.

16 SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized, when no other funds
17 are available to the borrower for such purpose, to make
18 or insure loans in designated emergency or disaster areas
19 in such amounts as he may determine to be necessary in
20 order to consolidate their financial obligations, whenever the
21 Secretary determines that the consolidation of the borrower's
22 indebtedness is an essential part of the emergency credit
23 needs of the borrower, and that, with such consolidation of
24 indebtedness, there will be a reasonable expectation that
25 the borrower can work out of his financial emergency. Such

1 loans shall be amortized in an orderly manner over a period
2 not to exceed fifteen years and shall be secured by liens on
3 real estate. The amount of any such loan plus the existing
4 indebtedness on the real estate shall not exceed 90 per
5 centum of the appraised normal market value.

6 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such
7 rules and regulations as he may determine to be necessary
8 to carry out the lending and insuring authority described
9 herein: *Provided, however,* That no such regulations shall
10 impose upon any Federal employee fiscal liability in connec-
11 tion with any loan, except upon clear evidence of fraud
12 or gross negligence of such employee.

13 SEC. 6. The sum of \$100,000,000 is hereby authorized
14 to be appropriated for such loans. Authority is hereby
15 granted to insure loans under section 4 of this Act not to
16 exceed \$100,000,000 under the same terms and conditions
17 authorized in Public Law 597 of the Eighty-third Congress.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and to provide an improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. Hull

MARCH 2, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 1372

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8, 1955

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for
emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the
5 first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word
6 "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said
7 subsection the following new sentence: "After the expira-
8 tion of the period specified herein, such loans may be made
9 only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for
10 loans made under this subsection."

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. ELLENDER

MARCH 8, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 8, 1955

Mr. CHENOWETH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first
5 sentence of said subsection and inserting the word
6 "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said sub-
7 section the following new sentence: "After the expiration of
8 the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for
9 supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans
10 made under this subsection."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4724

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. CHENOWETH

MARCH 8, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

IN SENATE, JANUARY 10, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, PASSED MAY 1, 1896, HAS THE HONOR TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING REPORT.

A BILL

TO AMEND THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879, RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE SALE OF SUCH LANDS.

1. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
2. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
3. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
4. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
5. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
6. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
7. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
8. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
9. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.
10. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to sell the lands belonging to the United States, and to provide for the sale of such lands.

S. 1434

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Mr. AIKEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the
5 first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word
6 thereof "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the
7 said subsection the following new sentence: "After the ex-
8 piration of the period specified herein, such loans may be
9 made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted
10 for loans made under this subsection."

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. AIKEN

MARCH 14 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

H. R. 4928

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1955

Mr. HOPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first
5 sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "four"
6 and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection
7 the following new sentence: "After the expiration of the
8 period specified herein, such loans may be made only for
9 supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans
10 made under this subsection."

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. HOPE

MARCH 15, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 4915

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1955

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the
5 first sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof
6 "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said
7 subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration
8 of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only
9 for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans
10 made under this subsection."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4915

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. COOLEY

MARCH 15, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 21, 1955
For actions of April 20, 1955
84th-1st, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses received President's foreign aid message. Senate passed Colorado reclamation bill. Senate committee reported bills to: amend rice-quota provisions, authorize sale of forest tracts, continue livestock-loans program, repeal REA State formula, repeal tie-in of ACP with acreage allotments, provide additional acreage allotments for freeze areas, etc. Senate committee ordered reported measure directing USDA to study burley tobacco problem. House passed postal pay raise bill. Rep. Moulder urged investigation of Mo. Agricultural Stabilization Committee's methods. Sens. Carlson and Morse introduced and discussed bills to provide two-price wheat plan. Sens. Johnston and Thurmond introduced, and Sen. Thurmond discussed, bills to limit interest on certain farm loans to 3%. Rep. Gathings commended Secretary's handling of Japanese rice negotiations.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4903, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 4079-80, 4082-4). The House concurred in the Senate amendment regarding the wind erosion control item. For other items of interest to this Department, see Digest 64. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message recommending continuation of the Mutual Security Program under an International Cooperation Administration in the State Department; to Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee (H. Doc. 144)(pp. 4080, 4084-6).
3. RECLAMATION. Passed, 58-23, with amendments S. 500, to authorize the Colorado River storage project (pp. 4048-73).
4. LOYALTY DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 184, to designate May 1, 1955,

as Loyalty Day (p. 4073). This measure will now be sent to the President.

5. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee made additional tentative decisions regarding various provisions of H. R. 1, the trade agreements bill (p. D311).
6. RICE QUOTAS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2839 (S. Rept. 213) and H. R. 4356 (S. Rept. 214), and with amendments H. R. 4647 (S. Rept. 211), to amend various provisions of the rice marketing quota laws (p. 4031).
7. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1079, to authorize sale of isolated or protruding tracts of national forest land (S. Rept. 207)(p. 4031).
8. LIVESTOCK LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1372, to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (S. Rept. 208)(p. 4031).
9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 153, to amend the Rural Electrification Act so as to eliminate the requirement that not more than 10% of the loans may be made in any one State (S. Rept. 209)(p. 4031).
10. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1573, to repeal the requirement that farmers must comply with acreage allotments on basic crops in order to be eligible for ACP payments (S. Rept. 210).
11. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FARM RELIEF. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1628, to provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes (S. Rept. 206)(p. 4031).
12. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 998, to authorize conveyance of a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla. (S. Rept. 212)(p. 4031).
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights in certain former FHA land located at Kern County, Calif. (p. D310).
13. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study and report regarding burley tobacco marketing controls (p. D310).
14. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION COMMITTEE. Received a Mo. State legislature resolution requesting the USDA to investigate the activities of the Mo. State ASC committee in the dismissals of duly elected local committeemen, the suspension of the William Young McCaskill and Smith Feed Co. as certified drought feed dealers, etc. (pp. 4029-30).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of increased appropriations for the John Day Dam, Columbia River, and inserted an Oregonian editorial on this subject (p. 4080).

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1372]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1372) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

S. 1372, introduced at the request of the Department of Agriculture, would extend for 2 more years the period for making special livestock loans authorized by Public Law 115 of the 83d Congress.

This emergency credit has helped considerably in the adjustment of the livestock industry made necessary by drought and other market conditions. As pointed out in the attached letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, True D. Morse, these conditions continue to exist and there is further need for this type of credit.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 3, 1955.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is attached a copy of a proposed bill which would amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended (Public Law 115, 83d Cong.), to extend the lending authority authorized thereby.

The present lending authority authorizes the making of special livestock loans from the revolving fund to established producers and feeders of livestock during a period of 2 years following the approval of the act, which is July 14, 1953. Hence the lending authority pursuant to this act will expire on July 14, 1955. The proposed bill would extend to July 14, 1957, the period during which such loans may be made, and would authorize the making of special livestock loans thereafter only to livestock producers who are then indebted for such loans already made.

Because of the extended drought in many areas, and because livestock operators, generally, have not yet had sufficient time to overcome losses sustained as a result

of the market conditions which prevailed in 1953, we think the proposed extended lending authority is needed. We think, also, that the proposed authority to make loans to indebted borrowers after July 14, 1957, is important as a means of protecting the Government's investment in loans which have not been repaid by that time, and in affording worthy indebted borrowers who are not then in position to return to their normal sources of credit, additional time for working out of their financial difficulties.

Since special livestock loans are made from the revolving fund, which includes collections on loans as received, it is not contemplated that the proposed extended lending authority would require the appropriation of additional funds. We do not think loans for any future year would exceed \$20 million. These loans are processed by employees of the Farmers' Home Administration along with their regular duties, and for this reason, very little additional administrative cost would be involved.

The Department recommends the enactment of this proposed legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF APRIL 6, 1949, AS AMENDED

SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS

(c) For a period of **[two]** *four* years from the effective date of this subsection loans for \$2,500 or more may be made to established producers and feeders of cattle, sheep, and goats (not including operators of commercial feed lots) who have a good record of operations, but are unable temporarily to get the credit they need from recognized lenders and have a reasonable chance of working out of their difficulties with supplementary financing. *After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection.* The loans may be made on such security as the borrower has available and for the time reasonably required by the needs of the borrower but not exceeding, in the first instance, a period of three years. The creditors of the applicant will not be asked to subordinate their indebtedness but must be willing to work with the borrower to the extent of executing standby agreements for such periods of time as is reasonably necessary to give the borrower a chance to substantially improve his situation. The loans shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum and shall be made on such other terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The loans shall be subject to approval by a special committee appointed by the Secretary to serve for the particular area as determined by the Secretary. Loans exceeding \$50,000 shall also be approved by the Secretary. The committee shall consist of at least three members appointed by the Secretary from local persons having recognized knowledge of the livestock industry. The committee shall perform such additional functions under this Act, including general direction of the servicing of the loans, as the Secretary may prescribe. The members shall serve at such compensation as the Secretary shall determine not exceeding \$25 for each day spent on the work of the committee and shall be entitled to receive transportation costs and per diem in accordance with standard Government travel regulations.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1372

[Report No. 208]

Calendar No. 212

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8, 1955

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, without amendment

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for
emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the
5 first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word
6 "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said
7 subsection the following new sentence: "After the expira-
8 tion of the period specified herein, such loans may be made
9 only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for
10 loans made under this subsection."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1372

[Report No. 208]

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

By Mr. ELLENDER

MARCH 8, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 26, 1955
For actions of April 25, 1955
84th-1st, No. 67

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate passed bills to: Provide for reapportionment of surrendered rice allotments, divide joint rice allotments on basis of acreage, increase rice allotments, authorize additional acreage allotments for freeze areas, etc., continue livestock-loans authority, authorize sale of small forest tracts. Senate made USDA appropriation bill its unfinished business. Senate committee reported measure for USDA study of tobacco quotas. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on food and clothing. Several Representatives criticized increased interest rate on disaster loans and decline in farm prices. Sen. Humphrey urged conservation acreage reserve. Sen. Humphrey urged land-reform support and referred to Ladejinsky.

SENATE

1. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 1628, to authorize the Department, until June 1, 1958, to make available additional acreage allotments to farmers whose crops are destroyed or severely damaged by freeze, drought, or other natural cause (pp. 4240, 4242-3).
2. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1372, to extend for two additional years the authority of the Department to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen under the act of April 6, 1949 (pp. 4240-2).
3. FORESTRY. Passed with amendment S. 1079, which, as amended, provides "That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell at not less than the appraised value, and under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, lands in the national forests which are isolated parcels or narrow projecting strips, when he finds such lands suitable for private ownership and better adapted to commercial, agricultural, residential, or other private purposes than to national forest purposes" (pp. 4240, 4244-5).

4. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, providing for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to county committees (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment H. R. 4356, to provide that joint acreage allotments of rice be divided on the basis of acreage planted by each participant instead of on the basis of each participant's share of the crop (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 4647, which would increase each 1955 State rice acreage allotment by 2%, provide each State with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, provide each county whose base acreage for 1955 exceeded by at least 2% its base acreage for 1950 with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, and increase each State reserve for new producers and new farms to a minimum of 500 acres (pp. 4241, 4243-4). As passed by the House, the bill would have increased rice allotments by 5%.
5. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 998, directing the Department to sell a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla., for 50% of its value (p. 4241).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights to certain former FHA land to the Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. (S. Rept. 223) (p. 4215).
6. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than July 1, 1955, to submit to Congress a report on the feasibility, cost, etc., of various types of burley tobacco controls (S. Rept. 224) (p. 4215).
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1094, to remove the limitation on the amount of appropriations which may be used by Federal agencies for uniform allowances (S. Rept. 222) (p. 4215).

Agreed to, as reported, S. Res. 33, to direct the Committee to investigate administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and other Government agencies (p. 4232).
8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956, H. R. 5239, was made the unfinished business (p. 4239). Sen. Williams submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill (p. 4225).
9. REORGANIZATION; MANAGEMENT. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 1763, to continue the Hoover Commission from May 31 through June 30, 1955, for liquidation purposes (S. Rept. 217) (p. 4215).

Received the annual report of the Government Operations Committee on its investigations (S. Rept. 231) (p. 4216).

Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on "food and clothing in the Government" (H. Doc. 146); to Government Operations Committees (pp. 4204, 4207). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff except for an emergency need. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.
10. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Bible, passed over H. R. 1573, to ~~repeal the provision prohibiting~~ ACP payments to persons who do not adhere to acreage allotments on basic crops. Sen. Johnson indicated that this bill will soon be brought up for separate consideration, and Sen. Holland said he had no objection to such procedure but did not believe the bill should be considered on the calendar. (pp. 4241, 4244.)

visions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within three months after the entry of the said Johanna Schmid, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Johanna Schmid as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HELEN ZAFRED URBANIC

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 407) for the relief of Helen Zafred Urbanic, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Helen Zafred Urbanic, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Urbanic, citizens of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRISKA ANNE KARY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 504) for the relief of Priska Anne Kary, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Act", to insert a colon and "Provided, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Priska Anne Kary may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided,* That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARION S. QUIRK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 758) for the relief of Marion S. Quirk, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, in line 11, after the word "available", to insert a colon, and "Provided, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Marion S. Quirk shall be held and consid-

ered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available: *Provided,* That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ZEV COHEN (ZEV MACHTANI)

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 844) for the relief of Zev Cohen (Zev Machtani), which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Zev Cohen (Zev Machtani) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CASIMERO RIVERA GUTIERREZ ET AL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 974) for the relief of Casimero Rivera Gutierrez, Teresa Gutierrez, Susana Rivera Gutierrez, Martha Aguilera Gutierrez, and Armando Casimero Gutierrez which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 8, after the word "Act", to insert a comma and "upon payment of the required visa fees.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Casimero Rivera Gutierrez, Teresa Gutierrez, Susana Rivera Gutierrez, Martha Aguilera Gutierrez, Armando Casimero Gutierrez, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OFFICE BUILDING FOR ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The bill (S. 1722) to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern office building in or near the District of Columbia to serve as its prin-

cipal office was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Atomic Energy Commission is authorized, with funds presently available or otherwise made available to it, to acquire (by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, under the applicable provisions of chapters 14 and 15 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954) a suitable site in or near the District of Columbia and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide for the construction on such site, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by or under the direction of the Commission, of a modern office building (including necessary related equipment, and auxiliary structures, as well as vaults for the protection of Restricted Data) to serve as the principal office of the Commission at a total cost of not to exceed \$10 million and for that purpose there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

AGRICULTURE AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, with a view to making it the unfinished business, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 220, H. R. 5239, the agriculture appropriation bill, with the understanding that the bill will not be taken up until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5239) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the call of the calendar be proceeded with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered; and the next bill on the calendar will be stated.

RETIREMENT, CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, AND FREE MAILING PRIVILEGES TO FORMER PRESIDENTS

The bill (S. 1516) to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former President of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I object, not on the merits of the bill, but because I believe it is a bill that ought to be debated by the Senate. Therefore I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will go over.

RELIEF FOR FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS — BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The Senate proceeding to consider the bill (S. 1628) to provide relief of farmers and farm workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments on page 3, line 10, after the word "area", to strike out "shall" and insert "may"; in line 12, after the word "be", to strike out "necessary" and insert "advisable"; after line 13, to strike out:

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, whenever he determines that the normal production from the acreage allotment for the principal crop produced on any farm, together with the normal production of other crops grown on such farm, is insufficient to provide a livelihood for the operator of such farm and his family, to increase such acreage allotment to the extent necessary to enable such operator to produce sufficient agricultural commodities to provide such livelihood.

In line 23, to change the subsection letter from "(c)" to "(b)", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc.—

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds (1) that crop losses due to drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes result in severe hardship, suffering, and economic loss, not only in the case of operators of farms but in the case of their tenants and employees as well; (2) that, by reason of acreage limitations or other production controls, farmers suffering such losses are often prevented from planting other crops to replace those lost or damaged; (3) that as a result thereof agricultural workers and other persons dependent on such crops for a livelihood are forced to seek other employment thus causing dislocation of populations and other trends which tend to unbalance existing ratios between rural and urban populations; (4) that the economies of the areas affected are thereby disrupted and the economy of the entire Nation adversely affected.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this act to alleviate hardship, suffering, and economic losses resulting from disastrous loss or damage to agricultural crops due to natural causes, and to prevent serious dislocation of populations, and other adverse effects on the economies of the areas affected and the Nation, by making possible the planting of additional acreage of other crops which will in part replace those destroyed or damaged and thus provide a livelihood for farm operators and workers who would otherwise be forced to seek other means of support for themselves and their families.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines—

(1) that in any area any agricultural crop which is important to the economy of such area has been destroyed or severely damaged by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural cause; and

(2) that, except for acreage limitations or other production controls, other crops could be planted to replace or supplement the crop destroyed, or damaged,

the Secretary, upon application by the oper-

ator of any farm within such area, may cause to be allotted to such farm additional acreage for the planting of any such crop in such amount as the Secretary determines to be advisable to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) The aggregate of the additional acreage allotted for any crop year under this section for the planting of any agricultural commodity shall not exceed (1) 500,000 acres, or (2) 3 percent of the national acreage allotment for such commodity for such year, whichever is smaller.

ADDITIONAL ACREAGE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PURPOSE OF FUTURE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 4. The additional acreage authorized to be allotted to farms under this act for any year shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments for such year. Such additional acreage shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURAL CROP

SEC. 5. As used in this act, the term "agricultural crop" means any crop of a product of the soil, including horticultural crops.

TERMINATION DATE

SEC. 6. This act shall cease to be in effect on June 1, 1958.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I object to the bill, on which the amendments have now been agreed to, because I believe the bill establishes a new policy and is a subject that should be debated. I, therefore, object to its consideration on the call of the calendar.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I express the hope that the majority leader will set a time for the consideration of the bill. It is absolutely necessary that the Senate act upon it as soon as possible. It must be enacted very shortly if it is to do any good at all.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I share the hope expressed by the Senator from Louisiana. The bill should be considered and passed at an early date. It is already rather late for its consideration. I doubt whether it would be beneficial to many areas which were adversely affected by the severe weather conditions which recently occurred. I believe the bill should be brought up promptly, so as to give us an opportunity to go on record with respect to it, and so that we may see how Senators feel about assistance of this kind.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, last week I mentioned to the distinguished minority leader that there were some bills reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry which I would propose to take up after the calendar had been called today.

I have conferred with the acting minority leader and with the distinguished Senator who made the objection to its passage on the call of the calendar. If it is agreeable with them, I shall move that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the bill as soon as the call of the calendar shall have been concluded.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I certainly hope that will be done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall ask that the bill be taken up as soon as we have disposed of the calendar.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator.

SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 1079) to provide for the sale of certain lands in national forests was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. BIBLE subsequently said:

Mr. President, I ask that Calendar No. 211, Senate bill 1079, to provide for the sale of certain lands in the national forests, which went to the foot of the calendar, go over until the next call of the calendar.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this is a bill which was recommended by the Department. I had been expecting to oppose the committee amendment. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Nevada will state why he would like to have the bill go over until the next call of the calendar.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota that the colleague who is associated with me on the Calendar Committee desires to study this particular bill and has some comments to make concerning it. I was hoping he would be on the floor before we proceeded to the call of the calendar this morning.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, I do not wish to deprive any colleague of an opportunity to study a bill the first time it is called on the calendar. I desire to observe, however, that I think the bill has considerable merit, and I believe it is meritorious in the way in which it was introduced. I hope the colleague to whom the distinguished Senator from Nevada has referred will give very careful consideration to the bill as it was originally introduced. I hope the study may lead him to support the bill in its entirety and without the committee amendment striking out a portion of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Calendar No. 211, Senate bill 1079, to provide for the sale of certain lands in the national forests, will go over to the next call of the calendar.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN—BILLS PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 1372) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, do I understand correctly that objection is made by the minority calendar committee to the present consideration of Calendar No. 212, S. 1372?

Mr. PURTELL. That is correct.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the bill as drawn provides for an indefinite period, without limitation, for the making

of supplementary advances on loans at the time the extended period expires.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Would it be agreeable to the minority calendar committee if at the conclusion of the calendar call this bill be considered by the Senate.

Mr. HRUSKA. I have no objection to that.

Mr. PURTELL. I have no objection.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not believe that there will be any objection to placing in the bill a time limitation of the kind the Senator from Nebraska has reference to.

Mr. HRUSKA. A 2-year limitation would be agreeable to us.

Mr. ELLENDER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana, that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar?

Mr. PURTELL. We have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 4647) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I believe this bill involves a new policy, and therefore I object to the bill being considered at this time. I believe it should be debated on the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Would it be agreeable to the Senator if I moved to take it up at the conclusion of the call of the calendar?

Mr. PURTELL. I would have no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN OKLAHOMA TO THE CITY OF WOODWARD, OKLA.

The bill (S. 998) to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Oklahoma to the city of Woodward, Okla., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Woodward, Okla., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following-described land situated in Woodward County, Okla.:

Beginning at a point 66.0 feet south and 283.0 feet west of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 35, township 23 north, range 21 west, Indian meridian, and running thence south 273.0 feet, thence west 150.0 feet, thence north 273.0 feet, thence east 150.0 feet to the point of beginning, all lying in the northwest quarter of section 35, township 23 north, range

21 west, Indian meridian, and including an area of 0.940 acre more or less.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this act shall be made subject to (a) the condition that the city of Woodward, Okla., pay into the Treasury of the United States, in return for the land conveyed, an amount equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of such land to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after appraisal of such land, and (b) such other conditions, limitations, or reservations as the Secretary may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

AMENDMENT OF RICE QUOTA MARKETING PROVISIONS

The bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICE ALLOTMENT HISTORY

The bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 153) to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REPEAL OF SECTION 348 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1573) to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask that after the call of the calendar, H. R. 1573 be considered by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina and several other Senators are very much interested in this proposed legislation, but we are not in position to debate it today. I gave Senators assurance that if it were objected to today on the call of the calendar it would be taken up at an early date.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, if it is to be passed, it will have to be passed within the next few days in order to relieve the situation of the farmers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I assure the Senator from South Carolina that I shall be glad to talk to him about a convenient date when the measure can be considered by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator from Texas.

OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT TIN SMELTERS AT TEXAS CITY, TEX.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) providing for the continued operation of the Government tin smelters at Texas City, Tex., was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that, pursuant to the provisions and authority of Public Law 125, 80th Congress, as amended, the Government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., shall be continued in operation until June 30, 1956, and so long thereafter as may be hereafter authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 2. The President is hereby requested to have conducted a study and investigation for the purpose of recommending the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States; and, in connection with such study and investigation, the Federal Facilities Corporation, or any other designee of the President, is requested to show the plant and facilities to any interested persons and to provide them with all necessary and appropriate information within the limits of security considerations upon which to base appraisals and to formulate proposals to the Government for the future operation of the smelter by the Government or under private lease or ownership arrangements.

SEC. 3. The President is requested to report to the Congress prior to March 31, 1956, the findings of this study and his recommendations with respect to the future operation of the tin smelter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the Record a brief statement prepared by me concerning Senate Concurrent Resolution 26.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF TEXAS
I strongly urge passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26.

This resolution proposes to continue operation of the Government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., until June 30, 1956, and thereafter as authorized by Congress.

The resolution also requests the executive branch to conduct a study in order to be prepared to present to the Congress recommendations regarding the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States—whether under Government ownership or private ownership.

Unless this resolution is enacted, operation of the tin smelter will end on June 30 of this year. This, I am convinced, would be contrary to our national interests.

The United States is in this position: It is the largest single consumer of tin in the world; it must depend on foreign sources for virtually its entire supply of tin.

There is only one tin smelter in the Western Hemisphere—that in Texas. There is only one principal source of tin ore in the Western Hemisphere—Bolivia.

These two facts are of great significance, taken in conjunction with each other.

For the sake of our national security; as an aid to maintaining the free economy of the nation of Bolivia; and to lessen the risk of our being subjected to price gouging by those controlling foreign tin supplies, continued operation of the North American tin smelter using South American tin ore is essential.

I urge that the Senate adopt the resolution approved by the Committees on Armed Services and Banking and Currency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the regular call of the calendar. The bill passed to the foot of the calendar will be stated.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

The bill (S. 1372) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and and stockmen was announced as next in order.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I have some remarks to make which are not related to the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Michigan if he will withhold his remarks. There are only two more bills remaining on the calendar.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I shall be happy to do so.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, with reference to Senate bill 1372 there is in course of preparation language which will permit of the imposition of a time limitation with reference to supplementary loans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1372) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 10, it is proposed to strike out the first period and insert a comma, and the following: "but no such loans shall be made in any event after July 14, 1959."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (c) of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection, but no such loans shall be made in any event after July 14, 1959."

RELIEF FOR FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of order No. 210, Senate bill 1628, to provide relief for farmers and farm workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1628)

which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I understand the committee amendments have been agreed to. The bill vests the Secretary of Agriculture with power to proceed in cases of disaster such as are outlined in the bill. There is nothing compulsory on the Secretary. Being wholly a discretionary measure, I hope there will be no objection to it.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this bill would provide relief to producers in areas suffering natural disasters by permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to allot them additional acreage for the production of commodities subject to production controls. The disaster which gave rise to this bill was the freeze which occurred in many States in late March. Producers, farm workers, and others in these areas will suffer severe hardship if substitute crops cannot be planted. In many cases the planting of substitute crops is prevented by acreage allotments, and this bill would provide a measure of relief in those cases.

The committee amendments, first, make it entirely discretionary with the Secretary as to the amount of relief, if any, to be accorded to any and all producers; and, second, strike out a provision requiring additional allotments to provide all farmers with a livelihood.

The additional acreage allotted under the bill for any crop for any year would be limited to the smaller of first, 500,000 acres or second, 3 percent of the national allotment for such crop.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. May I ask the Senator from South Carolina if the bill as reported from the committee is agreeable to him?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. All of the amendments have been adopted, and the matter is left discretionary with the Secretary.

Mr. AIKEN. It is discretionary, not mandatory. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1628) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.,—

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds (1) that crop losses due to drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes result in severe hardship, suffering, and economic loss, not only in the case of operators of farms but in the case of their tenants and employees as well; (2) that, by reason of acreage limitations or other production controls, farmers suffering such losses are often prevented from planting other crops to replace those lost or damaged; (3) that as a result thereof agricultural workers and other persons dependent on such crops for a livelihood are forced to seek other employment thus caus-

ing dislocation of populations and other trends which tend to unbalance existing ratios between rural and urban populations; (4) that the economies of the areas affected are thereby disrupted and the economy of the entire Nation adversely affected.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this act to alleviate hardship, suffering, and economic losses resulting from disastrous loss or damage to agricultural crops due to natural causes, and to prevent serious dislocation of populations, and other adverse effects on the economies of the areas affected and the Nation, by making possible the planting of additional acreage of other crops which will in part replace those destroyed or damaged and thus provide a livelihood for farm operators and workers who would otherwise be forced to seek other means of support for themselves and their families.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines—

(1) that in any area any agricultural crop which is important to the economy of such area has been destroyed or severely damaged by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural cause; and

(2) that, except for acreage limitations or other production controls, other crops could be planted to replace or supplement the crop destroyed, or damaged, the Secretary, upon application by the operator of any farm within such area, may cause to be allotted to such farm additional acreage for the planting of any such crop in such amount as the Secretary determines to be advisable to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) The aggregate of the additional acreage allotted for any crop year under this section for the planting of any agricultural commodity shall not exceed (1) 500,000 acres, or (2) 3 percent of the national acreage allotment for such commodity for such year, whichever is smaller.

ADDITIONAL ACREAGE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PURPOSE OF FUTURE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 4. The additional acreage authorized to be allotted to farms under this act for any year shall be in addition to the county, State, and national acreage allotments for such year. Such additional acreage shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURAL CROP

SEC. 5. As used in this act, the term "agricultural crop" means any crop of a product of the soil, including horticultural crops.

TERMINATION DATE

SEC. 6. This act shall cease to be in effect on June 1, 1958.

Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today the Senate passed Senate bill 1628, Calendar No. 210, a bill to provide relief of farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes. I had filed an objection to the bill, but it was inadvertently overlooked. Therefore, Mr. President, at this time I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 1628 was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

S. 1372

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the
5 first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word
6 "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said
7 subsection the following new sentence: "After the expira-
8 tion of the period specified herein, such loans may be made
9 only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for
10 loans made under this subsection, but no such loan shall be
11 made in any event after July 14, 1959."

Passed the Senate April 25, 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

APRIL 26, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 9, 1955
For actions of June 8, 1955
84th-1st, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill, including FS items. Ready for President. House subcommittee ordered reported bills to continue livestock loans and other emergency loans. Senate passed bill to liberalize VA farm loans. Ready for President.

HOUSE

- 1. LOANS.** ~~Concurred in the Senate amendments to S. 654, to provide for additional direct loans for the purchase of farms by veterans under the VA Readjustment Loan Act (p. 6709). This bill is now ready for the President.~~

The Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 4915, to extend for an additional two years emergency assistance loans to farmers and stockmen (p. D525).

~~The Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 5822, amended, to extend to 1957 emergency loans to farmers and stockmen for agricultural purposes (p. D525).~~
- 2. ROADS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 5923, which would authorize immediate appropriations for the completion of the Inter-American highway (pp. 6713-25).
- 3. BUDGET PROCEDURE.** Rep. Minshall inserted a plan of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for the improvement of Federal government budget procedures and methods to eliminate government-private enterprise competition (pp. 6730-1).
- 4. RECLAMATION.** Rep. Saylor spoke in opposition to the proposed construction of Echo Park Dam and the construction of an Upper Colorado River Project in general (pp. 6735-8).
- 5. DAIRY PRODUCTS.** Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted, in full, the testimony of the National Farmers Union before the Dairy Subcommittee of the House. Rep. Johnson supported, in general terms, that testimony and urged consideration of his bill, H. R. 4360 (pp. 6738-46).

6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Brooks (Tex.) Subcommittee on Special Government Activities approved for reporting to the full Committee on Government Operations H. R. 3757, which would authorize the GSA to donate certain surplus property to the American National Red Cross under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (p. D526).
7. CUSTOMS. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to "amend an act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws" (p. 6748).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader scheduled consideration of rules on the Bank Holding Company Act and the Trinity River Project. Consideration of the bills themselves will be held over until Mon. or Tues. (p. 6712.)

SENATE

9. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5085, which includes Forest Service items (pp. 6697-6700, 6708-9). Concurred in the three Senate amendments, regarding Forest Service, which had been reported in disagreement (p. 6709). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. COPPER. Passed without amendment H. R. 5695, to continue until June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper (pp. 6668, 6671-84). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. LABOR STANDARDS. Passed without amendment S. 2168, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in order to increase the national minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1 (pp. 6684-92).
12. FARM LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5106, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing (p. 6695). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. BUILDINGS. Passed as reported S. 1290, to authorize construction of Government buildings in southwest D. C. under lease-purchase agreements on a negotiated basis (pp. 6694-5).
14. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Allott inserted a telegram sent by the Colorado-Ute Electric Association, Inc., to REA commending the work done by REA in Colorado (pp. 6695-6).
15. HOUSING. Sen. Thurmond inserted his statement in opposition to S. 2126, the housing bill (p. 6697).
16. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger discussed "important national policies" involved in the proposed Hells Canyon dam site and inserted several newspaper articles on this subject (pp. 6701-2).
The Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee ordered reported S. 1333, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon (p. D523).
Sen. Bennett inserted his statement favoring the proposed upper Colorado River storage project (pp. 6704-5).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of June 10, 1955
84th-1st, No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate committee reported bill to provide retirement credit for certain State service, and Commerce appropriation bill. Sen. Humphrey criticized CCC administration. House committee ordered reported bills to continue livestock loans and other emergency loans; and the farm credit bill.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1041, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service, under the Civil Service Retirement Act, of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States (S. Rept. 507) (p. 6787).
2. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee (during adjournment) reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6367 (S. Rept. 512) (p. D535). It was announced that, if possible, the bill would be considered on Tues. (pp. 6784-5, 6800-1, 6802).
3. BANKING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 1894, to provide for the U. S. participation in the International Finance Corporation (S. Rept. 505) (p. 6786).
4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1177, for the relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation (S. Rept. 508) (p. 6787).
Sen. Humphrey urged the elimination of the proposed Echo Park dam from the upper Colorado River project and inserted a Minneapolis Star article, "Colorado River Plan Threatens Scenic Canyons" (pp. 6801-2).
5. CCC. Sen. Humphrey discussed a survey by congressional investigators of operations of the Department, stated there is "evidence being uncovered of flagrant and serious shortcomings in certain administrative activities of the Department of Agriculture," and inserted several newspaper articles on the CCC grain storage operations (pp. 6797-6800).
6. ADJOURNED until Tues., June 14 (p. 6803). Sen. Stennis announced that the calendar and the Commerce appropriation bill will be considered Tues. (pp. 6800-1).

HOUSE

7. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 4280, to direct this Department to release conditions in two deeds conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina (p. D536).

8. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 4915, to extend for an additional 2 years the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen; and with amendments H. R. 5822, to extend until June 30, 1957 (now June 30, 1955) the period for making loans in emergencies to farmers and stockmen for agricultural purposes (p. D536).

The Agriculture Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 5168, to provide for the retirement of Government capital in certain institutions operating under the supervision of FCA and to increase borrower participation in the management and control of the Federal Farm Credit System (p. D537).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. WATER CONSERVATION. S. 2188, by Sen Knowland (for Sen. Dirksen), to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that the Federal Government shall pay a portion of the costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation; to Public Works Committee (p. 6787).
10. COTTON. S. 2196, by Sen. Stennis (for himself and others), to amend section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to cotton acreage allotments; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6787). Remarks of author (pp. 6792-3).
11. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 2199, by Sen. Fulbright, authorizing the modification of the general plan for the comprehensive development of the White River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development, for the control of floods; to Public Works Committee (p. 6787).
12. RECLAMATION. S. 2202, by Sen Hayden (for himself and Sen. Goldwater), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an additional contract with the Yuma County Water Users' Association with respect to payment of construction charges on the valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Ariz.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6787).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley inserted an article from the LaCrosse, Wis., Register, outlining the statement of a policy endorsed by religious leaders of Christian and Jewish faiths, to share the material abundance of America with foreign countries (pp. A4144-5).
14. RECLAMATION. Sen. Anderson stated his support of "a vigorous reclamation program" and inserted a letter-to-the-editor published in the Denver Post pointing out the importance of irrigation and reclamation in an expanding economy (p. A4146).
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Hosmer criticizing the proposed LaBarge project and stating it would increase production of surplus crops (p. A4158).
15. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article from the New York Journal-American, "Fair Trade Laws: A Consumers' Benefit," which defended our free-

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(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to continue livestock loans, and public works appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (p. D542).
2. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered favorably reported with amendment H. R. 5923, by substituting for the language of H. R. 5923 that of S. 1981 (p. D542). This bill would authorize appropriations for the completion of the Inter-American Highway.
3. WATER. The Public Works Committee ordered favorably reported without amendment H. R. 208, providing for a water compact between Arkansas and Oklahoma (p. D542).
4. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee ordered favorably reported without amendment H. R. 3878, to amend the Flood Control Act of 1941 pertaining to emergency flood-control work (p. D542).
5. LABOR STANDARDS. The committee report on S. 2168, the minimum wage bill recently passed by the Senate, includes the following statement: "... the committee wishes to make it clear that its failure at this time to recommend legislation dealing with coverage and exemptions is not to be construed as passing judgment on the merits of the various proposals dealing with these problems which were made during the course of the hearings. The committee believes that the important thing at the present time is to raise the minimum wage to \$1 an hour. It plans, however, to give further study to the question of coverage and exemptions as soon as practicable with a view to developing legislation to be presented to the Congress early in the next session."

June 13, 1955

HOUSE

6. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4915, to extend for an additional 2 years the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (H. Rept. 785) (p. 6855).
7. ORGANIZATION; PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. Received from the Hoover Commission a report on real property management (H. Doc. 177); to Government Operations Committee (p. 6855).
8. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment (on June 10, 1955 during adjournment) this bill, H. R. 6766 (H. Rept. 747) (p. 6855). The bill provides appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, TVA, certain agencies of the Interior Dept., and civil functions administered by the Army Dept.
9. PERSONNEL. Rep. Staggers spoke in favor of immediate legislation to provide an increase in the salaries of classified Federal employees (p. 6812).
10. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Concluded general debate on H. R. 6227, to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies (pp. 6813-44).
Rep. Patman spoke in favor of H. Res. 210, which would authorize the Banking and Currency Committee to conduct studies and investigations of the activities of the Federal Open Market Committee (pp. 6850-4).
11. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Van Pelt spoke concerning the effects of reciprocal trade agreements on the tanning industry and inserted a documented statement of the tanning industry on this subject (pp. 6844-5).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. FERTILIZER. H. R. 6768, by Rep. Alger, to provide for a survey of the production of fertilizer by the Tennessee Valley Authority; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6856).
13. IMMIGRATION. H. R. 6769, by Rep. Buckley, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for the enforcement of the customs and immigration laws," to increase the amounts authorized to be expended; to Public Works Committee (p. 6856).
14. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 6770, by Rep. Buckley, "to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended;" to Public Works Committee (p. 6856).
15. CCC. H. R. 6776, by Rep. Kee, to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act so as to authorize the Corporation to acquire seeds, plants, and fertilizer for distribution to needy persons in distressed areas; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 6856).
16. MINERALS. H. R. 6785, by Rep. Dixon, to provide for granting to the several States the minerals and mineral rights subject to disposition under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 on the condition that the income from such minerals and mineral rights be used for public-school purposes; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6856).

EXTENDING SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS FOR 2 YEARS

JUNE 13, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4915]

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4915) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to extend for 2 years the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make special loans to livestock producers to assist them in overcoming the effects of the drought and the 1953 drop in livestock prices, particularly the price of cattle. The authority for these special loans was created by Congress at the time it authorized emergency loans to farmers in disaster areas. It was recognized that the widespread drought and the resulting drop in cattle prices had seriously affected livestock producers in areas far removed from those actually stricken with drought.

Under present provisions of law the authority to make these loans will expire on July 14, 1955. The Department of Agriculture reports that because of the extended drought in many areas livestock operators generally have not yet had sufficient time to overcome the losses occasioned as the result of market conditions in 1953 and recommends that the loan program be extended for 2 additional years.

The bill also includes a new provision authorizing the Secretary to make supplemental loans after the expiration of the 2-year extension in order to protect the Government's interest in loans which have previously been made but at that time have not been paid off.

Following is the letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture proposing the legislation herewith reported:

MARCH 3, 1955.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is attached a copy of a proposed bill which would amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended (Public Law 115, 83d Cong.), to extend the lending authority authorized thereby.

The present lending authority authorizes the making of special livestock loans from the revolving fund to established producers and feeders of livestock during a period of 2 years following the approval of the act, which is July 14, 1953. Hence, the lending authority pursuant to this act will expire on July 14, 1955. The proposed bill would extend to July 14, 1957, the period during which such loans may be made, and would authorize the making of special livestock loans thereafter only to livestock producers who are then indebted for such loans already made.

Because of the extended drought in many areas, and because livestock operators, generally, have not yet had sufficient time to overcome losses sustained as a result of the market conditions which prevailed in 1953, we think the proposed extended lending authority is needed. We think, also, that the proposed authority to make loans to indebted borrowers after July 14, 1957, is important as a means of protecting the Government's investment in loans which have not been repaid by that time, and in affording worthy indebted borrowers who are not then in position to return to their normal sources of credit, additional time for working out of their financial difficulties.

Since special livestock loans are made from the revolving fund, which includes collections on loans as received, it is not contemplated that the proposed extended lending authority would require the appropriation of additional funds. We do not think loans for any future year would exceed \$20 million. These loans are processed by employees of the Farmers' Home Administration along with their regular duties, and for this reason, very little additional administrative cost would be involved.

The Department recommends the enactment of this proposed legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF APRIL 6, 1949, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF JULY 14, 1953 (64 STAT. 1109)

* * * * *

SEC. 2. * * *

SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS

(c) For a period of **[two]** *four* years from the effective date of this subsection loans for \$2,500 or more may be made to established producers and feeders of cattle, sheep, and goats (not including operators of commercial feed lots) who have a good record of operations, but are unable temporarily to get the credit they need from recognized lenders and have a reasonable chance of working out of their difficulties with supplementary financing. *After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection.* The loans may be made on such security as the borrower has available and for the time reasonably required by the needs of the borrower but not exceeding, in the first instance, a period of three years. The creditors of the applicant will not be asked to subordinate their indebtedness but must be willing to work with the borrower to the extent of executing standby agreements for such periods of time as is reasonably necessary

to give the borrower a chance to substantially improve his situation. The loans shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum and shall be made on such other terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The loans shall be subject to approval by a special committee appointed by the Secretary to serve for the particular area as determined by the Secretary. Loans exceeding \$50,000 shall also be approved by the Secretary. The committee shall consist of at least three members appointed by the Secretary from local persons having recognized knowledge of the livestock industry. The committee shall perform such additional functions under this Act, including general direction of the servicing of the loans, as the Secretary may prescribe. The members shall serve at such compensation as the Secretary shall determine not exceeding \$25 for each day spent on the work of the committee and shall be entitled to receive transportation costs and per diem in accordance with standard Government travel regulations.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4915

[Report No. 785]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1955

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 13, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word "two" from the
5 first sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof
6 "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said
7 subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration
8 of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only
9 for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans
10 made under this subsection."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4915

[Report No. 785]

A BILL

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By Mr. COOLEY

MARCH 15, 1955

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16. SELECTIVE SERVICE. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 3005, to extend selective service for 4 years until July 1, 1959 (pp. 7436-7). Senate conferees were appointed June 16.
17. REORGANIZATION. Both Houses received the report of the "Hoover Commission" on budget and accounting (H. Doc. 192) and the reports of its task forces on food and clothing, lending agencies, transportation, research activities, legal services and procedure, and surplus property (p. 7360).
18. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a draft of a proposed provision making various appropriations for 1956, including CCC and the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, available to provide for uniform allowances; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 185, Cong. Rec. June 15, 1955, p. 7128).
19. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 5891, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands (pp. 7453-9).
Passed with amendment S. 1464, to authorize the Interior Department to acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands to provide timber access roads to public lands under Interior's jurisdiction (p. 7443).
20. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4915, to extend for an additional 2 years the period for special livestock and assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 7443).
21. TRAVEL EXPENSE. Passed, 320 to 41, as reported, H. R. 6295, which provides as follows: Amends the Travel Expense Act of 1949 by raising the maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses for regular Government employees from the present \$9 per day to \$13 per day. Permits heads of departments and agencies to prescribe conditions under which reimbursement may be made for the actual and necessary expenses of a trip in unusual circumstances where the expenses exceed the maximum per diem amount authorized. This could be done before or after the trip depending on the circumstances. Such reimbursement could not, however, exceed the sum of \$25 per day. This could only be done under general regulations promulgated by the Budget Bureau. Amends the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 by increasing the per diem rate for those who serve the Government without compensation from the present \$10 per day to \$15 per day and also includes an actual expense proviso not to exceed \$25 per day. (pp. 7464-8.)
22. FARM PRICES. Rep. Christopher discussed "what this administration is costing the American farmer" and alleged decline in the value of the farmer's land, buildings, and livestock (pp. 7467-8).
23. PROPERTY; SUPPLIES. Both Houses received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the general supply fund, GSA, for the period from July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1953; to Government Operations Committee (pp. 7360, 7488).
24. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6040, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (H. Rept. 858) (p. 7488).

25. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 6059, to authorize the President to enter into an agreement with the Philippines to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the two countries (p. D582).
26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the conference reports on the salt-water research and Federal reclamation projects bills will be acted upon today, to be followed by the call of the Private Calendar and consideration of the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project, Calif. (p. D580).

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. WATER CONSERVATION. S. 2276, by Sen. Aiken, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for payment by the Federal Government of a portion of the costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 7364).
28. FARM WEEK. S. J. Res. 79, by Sen. Ellender (for himself and Sen. Young), designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week; to Judiciary Committee (p. 7364).
29. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 6900, by Rep. Vinson, to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces; to Armed Services Committee (p. 7488).
30. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6903, by Rep. Dowdy, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7488).
31. SUGAR. H. R. 6910, by Rep. Sheehan, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, with respect to determination of sugar quotas; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7488).
32. FARM LOANS. H. R. 6914, by Rep. Cooley, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans; to Agriculture Committee (p. 7489).
33. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 6918, by Rep. Gathings, "to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended;" to Agriculture Committee (p. 7489).
34. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 6922, by Rep. Richards, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954; to Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 7489).
35. BUDGETING. H. J. Res. 346, by Rep. Cannon, to supplement control of the budget; to Government Operations Committee (p. 7489).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

36. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Dolliver inserted an article from a farm journal stating that Iowa leads the top 200 counties of the country in farm income (p. A4417).
37. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Dixon cited the success of the Strawberry project, one of the oldest reclamation projects in the country, as a factor in evaluating the worth of the Colorado River storage project which is now under consideration (pp. A4418-9).
- Sen. Magnuson inserted a Christian Science Monitor article describing the proposed Mica Creek storage dam project, to be financed by public and private power utilities in the Puget Sound area (p. A4439).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS IN CERTAIN LANDS QUITCLAIMED TO CHANDLER, OKLA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4747) to provide that reversionary interests of the United States in certain lands formerly conveyed to the city of Chandler, Okla., shall be quitclaimed to such city. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to quitclaim to the city of Chandler, Okla., in consideration of the payment of \$3,000, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to those lands otherwise conveyed by the United States to such city by the act entitled "An act to grant a military target range of Lincoln County, Okla., to the city of Chandler, Okla., and reserving the right to use for military and aviation purposes," approved February 15, 1923. Such sum of \$3,000 shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS FOR 2 YEARS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4915) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (c) of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND TIMBER ACCESS ROADS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4664) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior may acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands whenever he determines that such acquisition is needed to provide a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to public lands under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the term "public lands" includes the Revested Oregon and California Railroad and the Re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1464) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads, a similar though not identical Senate bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior, for a period of 5 years after the date of enactment of this act, may acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands whenever he determines that such acquisition is needed to provide a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to public lands under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the term "public lands" includes the Revested Oregon and California Railroad and the Re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Engle: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill and substitute the pro-

"(b) The compensation schedule for the

"Grade		Per annum rates	
GS-1	\$2,600	\$2,775	\$2,860
GS-2	2,955	3,040	3,125
GS-3	3,170	3,255	3,340
GS-4	3,415	3,500	3,585
GS-5	3,665	3,800	3,935
GS-6	4,080	4,215	4,350
GS-7	4,520	4,655	4,790
GS-8	4,965	5,100	5,235
GS-9	5,440	5,575	5,710
GS-10	5,915	6,050	6,185
GS-11	6,385	6,600	6,815
GS-12	7,570	7,785	8,000
GS-13	8,985	9,200	9,415
GS-14	10,320	10,535	10,750
GS-15	11,610	11,880	12,150
GS-16	12,900	13,115	13,330
GS-17	13,975	14,190	14,405
GS-18	14,800		14,620

"(c) (1) The compensation schedule for the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade		Per annum rates	
CPC-1	\$1,945	\$2,010	\$2,075
CPC-2	2,600	2,675	2,750
CPC-3	2,745	2,830	2,915
CPC-4	2,955	3,040	3,125
CPC-5	3,200	3,285	3,370
CPC-6	3,440	3,525	3,610
CPC-7	3,695	3,805	3,915
CPC-8	4,020	4,155	4,290
CPC-9	4,460	4,595	4,730
CPC-10	4,905	5,040	5,175

"(2) Charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$2,900 per annum, and head charwomen working part time shall be paid at the rate of \$3,050 per annum."

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date;

visions of H. R. 4664, just passed, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior may acquire rights-of-way and existing connecting roads adjacent to public lands whenever he determines that such acquisition is needed to provide a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to public lands under his jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the term "public lands" includes the Revested Oregon and California Railroad and the Re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The proceedings by which H. R. 4664 was passed were vacated, and that bill and a motion to reconsider were laid on the table.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1955

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 67) to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) and section 603 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (65 Stat. 612; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1113 (b) and (c)), are amended to read as follows:

General Schedule shall be as follows:

Per annum rates	
\$2,945	\$3,030
3,210	3,295
3,425	3,510
3,670	3,755
4,070	4,205
4,485	4,620
4,925	5,060
5,370	5,505
5,845	5,980
6,320	6,455
7,030	7,245
8,215	8,430
9,630	9,845
10,965	11,180
12,420	12,690
13,545	13,760
14,620	

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule or the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date;

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum sched-

uled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended; or

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to such existing aggregate rate, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade until he (A) leaves such position, or (B) is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any other provision of law; but when such position becomes vacant the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. For the purposes of section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), the amount of such increase shall be held and considered to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee; or

(5) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, was in a position for which the rate of compensation is fixed under section 603 (c) (2) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and at such time he was receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the rate provided for his position under such section, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he was paid immediately prior to such effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the rate for like positions under such section 603 (c) (2) until he leaves such position; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such section.

(c) Each officer or employee—

(1) (A) who with his position has been transferred, at any time during the period beginning January 1, 1952, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule or the General Schedule to a prevailing rate schedule pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949 or title I of the act of September 1, 1954 (Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), or (B) who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule.

(2) Who at all times subsequent to such transfer was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than 30 consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under

the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

(3) who is on such date of enactment being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

(4) whose rate of basic compensation is less on such date of enactment than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date of enactment if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until (A) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

(d) The rate of basic compensation of each officer or employee who, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate or which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C., sec. 1133), and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, shall be adjusted, retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the appropriate compensation schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the compensation schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

(e) The last sentence of section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longevity step increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall be the same as those for grade 14 of the General Schedule."

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The limitations of \$10,560 and \$14,355 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph under the heading "Salaries of supporting personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), or in any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,450".

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7.5 percent of the aggregate rate of his rate of basic compensation and the rate of the additional compensation received by him under sections 501 and 502 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, section 301 of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, the provisions under the heading "Increased pay for legislative employees" in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), and any other provision of law.

(b) Section 2 (b) of the act of October 24, 1951 (Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), is amended by striking out "\$11,646 per annum unless expressly authorized by law" and inserting in lieu thereof "the highest per annum rate of compensation paid under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, unless expressly authorized by law."

(c) The rates of basic compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, and the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(d) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the House" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 470, 83d Cong.), are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

SEC. 5. Section 66 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 269) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 66. No director, officer, or employee of the Central Bank for Cooperatives or of any production credit corporation, production credit association, or bank for cooperatives shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,620 per annum."

SEC. 6. (a) Each of the minimum rates of salary contained in section 3 (d), the maximum rate of salary contained in the second sentence of such section 3 (d), and each of the maximum and minimum rates of salary contained in section 7, of the act of January 3, 1946 (Public Law 293, 79th Cong.), as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., secs. 15b (e) and (f)), is hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be rounded, as so increased, to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

(d) Section 8 (d) of such act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C., sec. 15g (d)), is amended by striking out "\$12,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,760."

SEC. 7. Each of the rates of basic compensation provided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 percent. Each such rate as so increased shall be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum, counting \$2.50 per annum and over as \$5 per annum.

SEC. 8. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31

H. R. 4915

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 21 (legislative day, JUNE 20), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended,
4 is further amended by striking the word “two” from the
5 first sentence of said subsection and inserting in lieu thereof
6 “four” and by adding after the first sentence of the said
7 subsection the following new sentence: “After the expiration
8 of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only
9 for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans
10 made under this subsection.”.

Passed the House of Representatives June 20, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4915

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

JUNE 21 (legislative day, JUNE 20), 1955
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

the reimbursement of Commodity Credit Corporation and provides that the limitation of \$100 million shall apply to the amount of the expenditure of foreign currencies rather than to the value of the houses. This will enable the Department of Defense, in appropriate cases, to utilize troop labor without a reduction in the total of the authority to use proceeds from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. The amendment will also provide a more realistic basis for the reimbursement of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It will enable the Department of Defense to cooperate and assist in the surplus agricultural commodities disposal program and to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation through payments that otherwise would be made to military personnel as rental allowances without increasing the Defense budget."

This bill will now be sent to the President.

17. TRADE DEVELOPMENT. Upon request of Sen. Butler, passed over S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to this Department (p. 8738). Sen. Magnuson submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill (p. 8695).
18. REFUGEE RELIEF. Sen. Lehman spoke in favor of S. 2113, to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and inserted correspondence and various resolutions urging enactment of the bill (pp. 8703-4).
19. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Cotton urged "full and fearless consideration to every recommendation of the Hoover Commission reports without further delay" (pp. 8711-2).
20. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed with amendment H. R. 4915, by inserting the language of S. 1372, to extend for an additional 2 years the period for special livestock and emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 8717).
21. TOBACCO RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 75, to require a report from this Department, by Jan. 1, 1956, on a program for research on tobacco production, utilization, and marketing (pp. 8726-7).
22. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and transfer its land to the Tongass National Forest (pp. 8727-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
23. COMMODITY EXCHANGES; ONIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 122, to add onions to the commodities subject to futures trading regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act (p. 8738). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. WEATHER. Agreed to, S. Res. 82, requesting that a report be made not later than Jan. 16, 1956, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee by the Commerce Department and this Department as to steps taken to improve and expand horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting services (p. 8738).
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Langer, Morse, Neuberger and others discussed the administration's power policies, and criticized the recommendations of the Hoover Commission regarding REA (pp. 8739-46).
Sen. Neuberger criticized the administration's "failure to defend the public resource at Hells Canyon" and inserted a Denver Post editorial on this subject (pp. 8746-8).

26. PRICE SUPPORTS. S. Res. 123, authorizing additional funds of \$20,000 for the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to conduct field hearings on the farm price support program, was referred to the Rules and Administration Committee (p. 8738).
27. WHEAT. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of his bill to provide a two-price wheat plan, and inserted an Oregon Wheat Growers' League letter expressing their views as to the meaning of the vote on wheat marketing quotas (p. 8761).
28. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1758, which would amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by (1) permitting mortgages securing insured loans to be made directly to the Secretary of Agriculture (instead of to the lender); (2) permitting conversion of insured mortgages and direct loans to this new type of direct mortgage insured loan; (3) eliminating, in the case of these direct mortgage insured loans, the lender's option to collect the insurance where the borrower is in default for 12 months and eliminating the necessity of notifying holders of such loans of such default; (4) eliminating the requirement that the Secretary act "promptly" in remitting collections to lenders and advising lenders of borrowers' defaults and paying the amounts defaulted; and (5) making default in payment of principal or interest the only kind of default entitling holders of old type insured mortgages to notice or to collection from the insurance fund (p. 8726).
- Passed without amendment S. 689, which would add to the Bankruptcy Act a new chapter XVI regarding "farmer-debtor relief" to become a permanent part of the law and replace Sec. 75 (pp. 8728-33).
29. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements stated that as soon as the House completes action on the public works appropriation bill it will be considered by the Senate and that in his judgment the Defense Production Act bill will not be considered until Thursday (p. 8764).

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. PERSONNEL. S. 2437, by Sen. Carlson, to conform the rate of compensation for the position of Solicitor in the Department of Labor to the rate of compensation provided for comparable positions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8690).
- S. 2477, by Sen. McCarthy, providing for a simplified performance rating system for Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2485, by Sen. McCarthy, to provide for improvement in the system of personnel administration through the establishment of a senior civil service in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2486, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the certification of eligibles under the civil-service laws; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2487, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the simplification of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2489, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).
- S. 2490, by Sen. McCarthy, relating to the transfer of Federal employees from the classified civil service to another personnel merit system; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8691).

private quota for the first year that such quota is available.

Mr. KILGORE. The House of Representatives amended the bill granting the beneficiary the status of permanent residence in the United States. Under the House amendment, the beneficiary will be able to proceed toward naturalization upon completion of the required residence provided in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, under date of June 20, 1955, the House passed a bill (H. R. 4915) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. On April 25, 1955, the Senate passed a similar bill with an amendment. Somehow, when the House considered its bill, it failed to take into consideration the similar, but amended bill which had been passed by the Senate.

I have spoken to the acting majority leader and the minority leader about the matter, and they have no objection to the action I wish to propose.

I move that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of H. R. 4915.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I assure the Senate that the action which has just been suggested by the senior Senator from Louisiana has the approval of the minority leader and the acting majority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as acting minority leader, I had no knowledge of this matter; therefore, I must ask a question. What will be accomplished if the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is discharged from the further consideration of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. The next procedure will be to have the Senate consider the House bill. It is my intention to move to strike from the House bill everything after the enacting clause, and to insert in lieu thereof the language of the Senate bill.

Mr. THYE. Since this is merely a procedural matter, I have no objection.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I think it is fair to state that the language with which it is proposed to amend the House bill will be the exact verbiage contained in the bill which passed the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. As a matter of fact, the two bills were identical, but when the Senate considered its bill, the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] suggested an amendment in the nature of a limitation on the bill. The bill provides, in part, as follows:

After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection.

The amendment suggested by the senior Senator from Nebraska limited the time within which such supplemen-

tary advances can be made to the period ending July 14, 1959.

I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 4915.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4915) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That section 2 (c) of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection, but no such loan shall be made in any event after July 14, 1959."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further morning business, then, under the order previously entered, the calendar will now be called for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Wilber Marion Brucker, of Michigan, to be Secretary of the Army.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, we of Michigan are especially proud that one of our most distinguished citizens has been selected for a most important post. Wilber Brucker was one of Michigan's youngest governors, and in that position he served with distinction. He has been active in community affairs in Detroit.

Mr. Brucker is a member of one of the leading law firms in Detroit. He enjoys an unusually high reputation, irrespective of political party, among the citizens of his State. When he was selected to serve in Washington as General Counsel for the Department of Defense, he served in that position with great distinction.

I wish to thank the Committee on Armed Services for the expedition with which they have considered and reported the nomination.

I wish to congratulate the President and the Secretary of Defense for submitting the nomination of Wilber Brucker to be Secretary of the Army, an office he will fill with distinction not only to himself but also to his State and Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Edward Lumbard, of New York, to be United States circuit judge, second circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Sterry R. Waterman, of Vermont, to be United States circuit judge, second circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all nominations this day confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered into, the Senate will proceed with the call of the calendar.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, before the call of the calendar is begun, I desire to yield to the junior Senator from Montana.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE FUTURE OF MAN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before beginning my speech, I ask unanimous consent to have printed, at the end of my address, an article entitled "The H-Bomb Danger," written by William L. Laurence, and published in the New York Times of July 10, 1955; an article entitled "A-Bomb Is 10 Nervous Years Old," written by Elton C. Fay, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of July 10, 1955; and an article entitled "Ghost Cities Seen After Atom Blast," published in the New York Times of July 11, 1955.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of Mr. MANSFIELD'S address.

(See exhibits A, B, and C.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, one of history's recurrent tides for peace may again be flowing in the world today. In the United States, among our allies and possibly even in the Communist bloc there is a deep realization that a nuclear world war would mean only mutual destruction and there would be no victor. Advances of fantastic proportions have been made in the nuclear and thermodynamic sciences in the past 10 years. If utilized to the detriment of man, they

could very easily erase these achievements and those of past centuries in a matter of days. We have harnessed a new energy, the atom, that can destroy cities and complete armies, against which there is little defense. Yet, if used properly, this new energy can be utilized for the benefit of mankind in industry, transportation, and power.

Almost a year ago I began to take particular note of these new problems and dangers confronting us with the advent of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. In April I compiled my views and thoughts in a speech to the Senate. My entire source of information at that time, as it is today, was from newspapers, magazines, quarterlies, and public documents. The results of my first efforts to analyze the situation evolved around a chronology of events occurring since the first atomic bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima in Japan at the end of World War II.

Today I wish to expand on the more recent developments, the program for the future, and some of the serious problems facing the policymakers of the world. There are three general areas which I wish to discuss:

First. Radioactive fallout.

Second. The position of atomic and hydrogen weapons in our military program and defense system.

Third. An effective program to preserve peace and to combat the threat of worldwide devastation in nuclear warfare.

Radioactive fallout is a shower of dust after a thermonuclear explosion. The mushrooming cloud in an atomic or hydrogen explosion is made up of dust particles which are spread by the winds after an explosion. They settle down over wide areas with the winds or they are carried down in rain or snow.

It was this dust that fell on the Japanese fishing boat that was contaminated by fallout 100 miles from the Bikini hydrogen explosion March 1, 1954.

According to reports, the fallout peril depends upon how much radioactive dust is created in the moments following the explosion. In an air burst, dangerous fallout dust is made up of fragments of the casing of the bomb and its vaporized mechanical components, plus the end products of the fission and fusion reactions. A wide range of chemical elements is involved, a field in which I am strictly an amateur.

Also, according to correspondence with scientists and newspaper sources, some stray dust particles floating in the air may become irradiated to a high degree. But the total amount of air burst dust is relatively small. The fallout hazard, as I understand it, is much greater with an explosion near or at the surface. Tons of earth and rock and other terrestrial objects destroyed by the explosion are sucked up into the great mushroom. Intense radiation transforms these particles into hot radiation emitters. The great force of the explosion blows the radioactive dust very high. The heavier particles may fall soon, while the light particles may stay in space for a long period of time. The radioactive hot particles which fall in a

matter of hours after the explosion are the deadly menace.

The perplexing problem is, What effect do these experimental explosions have on the human race today, and what will be their effect in the future? It is generally recognized that the immediate fallout of radioactivity after a test explosion is dangerous and deadly in the immediate area. Inadequate answers remain to the problem of the long-range possibility of increasing the natural background radiation of the world as a whole. Another question unanswered is, How much effect does the fallout have internally on human beings? There have been opinions of one extreme to the other coming from scientists and public figures. Only recently have there been any official pronouncements coming from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Late in May, this year, a Yale physicist charged the AEC with giving what he called misleading information about the danger to mankind from atomic test blasts. He warned that the radioactive fallout from such blasts is producing genetic effects in mankind that will be showing up for thousands of years to come. The expression of these fears has diminished somewhat in recent weeks.

Prof. Milton S. Livingston, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, says that those people who say H-bomb tests are a danger to mankind and that they must be stopped are making these statements on an uninformed basis and that time will have to pull the picture into perspective.

Eminent scientists such as Dr. Ralph Lapp and Dr. H. J. Muller show concern about the long-lasting effect these experimental tests may have upon the human race in the future. However, they feel that we cannot jump to conclusions and it is important to have more complete information from authoritative sources.

Dr. Willard F. Libby, Commissioner of the AEC, speaking at the alumni reunion at the University of Chicago, on June 3, 1955, said that "tests, therefore do not constitute any real hazard to the immediate health." Incorporated in his speech was a statement on the genetic question prepared by the Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine to the AEC. The last two paragraphs of this report read as follows:

No measurable increase in defective individuals will be observable at any time as the result of current weapons' tests, since the few radiation-induced defectives will not change measurably the number of about 40,000 defectives who will occur spontaneously among the 4 million births of each year in the United States. It may be pointed out that no significant change in the percentage of malformed children has been observed among those conceived after the war whose parents had been exposed to the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The foregoing conclusions apply only to the genetic effects of weapons' tests carried out at the present level and of foreseeable peacetime uses of atomic energy. The genetic effects of a generalized nuclear war would be one of many catastrophic consequences of such a disaster.

More intensive studies are needed and more information must be made available before any sound conclusion can be reached on the question of radioactive fallout.

In my April speech on atomic energy I expressed my concern about the theoretical cobalt bomb, its vast destructive power and its threat to all mankind. The C-bomb has never been tested. My concern over this mythical bomb has been minimized by the now numerous reports of the superbomb, or U-bomb. This new weapon was detonated in the March 1954 test on Bikini. This was no A-bomb such as was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945; nor was it an H-bomb such as was tested at Eniwetok atoll in 1952. It was a U-bomb triggered by fissionable uranium 235, fanned up by a fusionable hydrogen ingredient and finally split asunder by enormous fissioning of ordinary uranium 238. This has been verified by the recent report made by Dr. Libby of the AEC.

I believe that ordinary atomic bombs are measured by "kilotons" and thermonuclear weapons are measured by "megatons." A kiloton is equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT; a megaton to 1,000,000 tons. It has been estimated that the Bikini explosion equaled 14 to 16 megatons.

According to Dr. Libby's recent report, the energy is released by fission rather than fusion. This indicated that ordinary, cheap uranium 238 was the major explosive content and was responsible for fallout over a vast area.

One of the most significant things about this newly released information on the H-bomb is that it means that Russia or any other nation capable of making atomic bombs can, with a little more effort, create superbombs.

This cheaper weapon is tremendously more deadly than a pure hydrogen bomb. The destructiveness of a hydrogen bomb is produced by heat and blast. By adding ordinary uranium to this weapon, the additional lethal radioactivity is created. Dr. Libby's report has confirmed, at long last, the speculations and deductions of eminent scientists like Dr. J. Rotblat, British physicist, and Dr. Lapp, as well as many others.

There are several conclusions that can be drawn from the information made available to the general public. The U-bomb is cheap. The weapon can be made in any size, because of its comparative simplicity and the cheapness of uranium 238. The only restriction on the size of the bomb is the method of delivery. One of the results is that the fallout persists for days, weeks, or months. In addition to its direct or external radiation effects, the weapon creates toxic products like strontium 90 and radioactive iodine in large quantities, which are internally damaging.

The information finally coming out is material which is vital in our civil defense setup. It has been almost 16 months since the superbomb was detonated. But for the fallout that sickened the Japanese crew 100 miles from the explosion site, the nonofficial scientific world might not have learned that

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate agreed to conference report on travel expense allowance bill. Senate committee reported reserve forces bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on public works appropriation bill. House agreed to Senate amendment on livestock loans bill.

SENATE

1. TRAVEL ALLOWANCE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6295, the travel expense allowance bill, which generally increases maximum subsistence allowances from \$9 to \$12, and maximum mileage allowances from 4 and 6 cents to 7 and 10 cents (pp. 8924-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. RESERVE FORCES. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7000, to provide for strengthening of the Reserve Forces (S. Rept. 840) (p. 8916).
3. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer inserted a James Valley (Edgeley, N. Dak.) Electric Cooperative, Inc., resolution favoring the proposed Hells Canyon Dam, and opposing the Hoover Commission recommendations regarding REA (p. 8911).
4. WHEAT; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted resolutions of the McKenzie (N. Dak.) County Farmers Union favoring 90 percent of parity for basic commodities and a two-price plan for wheat (pp. 8911-2).
5. WATER RESOURCES. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (p. 8948). House conferees were appointed July 11.

6. BONDING EMPLOYEES. Passed as reported H. R. 4778, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government (p. 8951). The bill authorizes the heads of departments and agencies of the Government to purchase bonds for officers and employees out of appropriated funds.
7. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Marion B. Folsom, of New York, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (p. 8962).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that the military reserve bill will be considered today and that it is hoped the defense production bill will be considered next Tuesday (p. 8954).

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6766, the public works appropriation bill, which provides funds for the AEC, the TVA, certain functions of the Interior Department, and civil functions of the Army (pp. 8971-3, 8928-48). The House receded from its disagreement to provisions establishing a GS-17 position for the Budget and Finance Officer in the Interior Department and for the Program Chief in the Corps of Engineers; and receded from its disagreement to the amount of funds for the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District and the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District. This bill is now ready for the President.
Both Houses received a message from the President on his approval of H. R. 6042, the Defense Department appropriation bill, in which he states that he will disregard a provision in the bill prohibiting the Defense Secretary from liquidating functions performed by civilian agencies within the Department which could be done by private industry. The President also announced his dissatisfaction with a provision "virtually" precluding the "services from considering the purchase of foreign made spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth." (H. Doc. 218)(pp. 8953, 8996-7, 9005-6.)
10. ROADS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 8973).
11. LOANS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 4915, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen (p. 9002). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Both Houses received a USDA draft of proposed legislation to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require contract market to permit delivery of commodities, under futures contracts, at delivery points and locational price differentials to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture; referred to the House Agriculture and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees (pp. 8910, 9007).
- FOREST
13. LANDS. Both Houses received a USDA draft of proposed legislation to authorize the interchange of forest lands between the Departments of Agriculture and Defense; referred to the House Agriculture and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committees (pp. 8910, 9007).
The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment the following bills: S. 72, to provide that certain lands acquired by the U. S. shall be administered by the Agriculture Secretary as national forest lands (H. Rept. 1169); H. R. 374, to authorize the adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within the Stanislaus National Forest (H. Rept. 1170); and with

WILL FRANCE SUE FOR ALIENATION OF AFFECTIONS?—IS NEW IMPORTANCE OF GERMANY UPSETTING TO HISTORIC FRIENDSHIP?

France has been the keystone of our European policy throughout United States history. Now circumstances are compelling France to share this historic position with Germany.

Will France sue for alienation of affections?

The friendship of the two countries has been in reality an unwritten alliance that began before the American Revolution, was promoted by such early statesmen as Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, and continued through two world wars. It is a friendship 200 years old.

It has been a proverb of diplomacy that the route to London was via Paris. It has been Britain's policy for a long time to back the French position on the continent of Europe. So, whenever there was a European proposition to be discussed, the first thing London wanted to know was what Paris thought about it. In this sense, both Britain and the United States have made France the keystone of their European policies.

The new importance of Germany has altered this.

The diplomatic importance of France stemmed in part from the fact that the military front of the allies was on the Rhine, but today it is on the Oder.

The new position of Germany as a partner in our military alliance, its size, strength, and strategic geographical position, have dictated its new importance.

Moreover, in a time when events have moved rapidly, France has been involved in a series of convulsive cabinet changes. It has been hard to consult France when policies worked out with one administration might be vetoed by a new one next week. French leaders, among whom there are many great statesmen, have warned their country that such irresponsibility would hurt the leadership of France by compelling us to turn to Germany and other countries in the formulation of policies.

The whole colonialism issue has poured salt in the wound. France is a colonial power, and sees the colonies as one of its last holds on its status as a great power. Moreover, it has real trouble on hand in Indochina, Tunisia, and Algeria. In such difficulty France would at least like some sympathy, but it is precisely that which we feel unable to give. Our only participation in colonialism was as a colony. Further, we believe that the independence of colonies is inevitable, and that if we don't give them some encouragement, they will look to the Communist powers for it. We very earnestly want these colonies to remain part of the free world.

There is an ancient Viennese proverb that says, "The situation in Germany is serious but not hopeless; the situation in Austria is hopeless but not serious."

The situation with France is far from hopeless, and we hope that it may never even become serious.

Indeed, there is an altogether new and changed relationship between Germany and France, itself. They are partners in the Coal and Steel Community, in the Western European Union, and in NATO.

While France debated European unity for a long time, now that she has committed herself, she seems to regard unity as a primary tenet of French policy along with her Atlantic ties.

It is altogether possible that in a situation which combines the Atlantic ties with European unity, France may find greater security and prosperity than she has known.

Certainly any change in the French-United States relationship comes from force of circumstances and not from any change of heart. The fact that circumstances have put some rocks in the path of this friend-

ship may mean what it means to any good friendship, that both parties will have to work at keeping the friendship in good repair.

It may be added that this is not only a friendship of governments, but a friendship of two great peoples, who have nothing but good will for each other in their hearts.

CENTURIES OF HISTORY ARE TELESOPED INTO A SINGLE DECADE—EVENTS REVEAL SOME OF STRANGEST FACTS IN WORLD'S HISTORY

On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and the end of World War II was at hand.

Centuries of history have been telescoped into these past 10 years:

We witnessed the rapid and peaceful dismantling of a colonial system that was several centuries in building, and the appearance in Asia of 10 new republics—India, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, etc.

China passed through a Communist revolution.

India emerged as a new power.

A United Nations police action was fought in Korea.

Italy, Germany, and France, which were in ruins—some physically, and all economically, emotionally, and politically—have returned to the status of powers.

On June 25, 1948, the Berlin airlift began in answer to the Soviet blockade of that city, and we knew then that we were in a cold war.

At the beginning of this decade there were just two powers, the United States and Russia, but now there are others of importance, including Britain, France, Germany, China, Japan, India, and perhaps Italy.

Germany is a nation in transition, France is reorienting itself, Britain is riding out the decline of empire to find that emotional and spiritual ties do bind a great commonwealth of nations together, and the United States is becoming more accustomed to its mantle of world leadership.

The United Nations has just celebrated its 10th birthday, and seems well on the way to a permanent institution that serves the nations and their peoples in many ways.

Important organizations to strengthen and defend the free world have come into being: (NATO) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

(WEU) Western European Union.

(CSC) Coal and Steel Community, sometimes called the Schuman Plan.

(SEATO) South East Asian Treaty Organization.

On February 8 of this year Mr. Molotov, addressing the Supreme Soviet of Russia, warned that Russia would not sit idly by and see Germany rearm; that dire consequences would follow any such action.

The West ignored this threat; adopted WEU, provided for the rearmament of Germany, made her a sovereign power again, and a partner in NATO.

Russia's reaction was not what it promised. Instead it moved to negotiate a treaty for Austria, its leaders went to Belgrade for talks with Tito, Mr. Adenauer was invited to Moscow, China released some American airmen, and peace talks are to be held by the heads of state in Geneva in a few days.

That we have come to a position of strength and respect is not an accident, but the triumph of American policy, based upon two principles:

The first, collective security. This includes recognition of the fact that the economic welfare of all free nations is important to a free world, and it was achieved through such agencies as NATO, SEATO, and CSC.

The second, that America stands for humanity. Instead of demanding reparations

from conquered countries, we have taxed ourselves and spent money on them—\$3½ billion on Germany. Then, having helped them to their economic feet, we restored their sovereignty and self-respect, shook their hands as friends, and made them partners in our alliances for the free world.

This is certainly one of the strangest facts in history:

That Germany and Japan, who were so recently our enemies, have now become the keystones of our defense on their respective continents.

Yes, it is the natural fruit of our policy of good will toward their peoples and governments.

THE NEED TO PREPARE EMOTIONS AND SPIRIT FOR THE CONFERENCE—IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US AS WELL AS OUR LEADERS

(This is the last in a series of editorials on Germany and the forthcoming Big Four Conference. Acknowledgment is made to the Indiana University conference on "Problems of American Foreign Policy," from which much of the material has been drawn.)

(The nature of these university conferences has required that attendance be limited to about 100 persons, but the conferences have been of such high order that we have wished to share their substance with our readers.)

(The Courier-Times is solely responsible, however, for the opinions expressed.—EDITOR.)

The White House midnight oil is burning these days in preparation for the Big Four talks in Geneva. We hope that before the big day comes off these men who are to represent us will take a moment in meditation and prayer to ask themselves:

"Are we emotionally and spiritually prepared for this experience?"

That is a question we ordinary folk ought to be asking ourselves, too. This is a democracy, you know. We make foreign policy, and if we are ill informed or ill prepared in any sense, we could make some far-reaching and pretty bad mistakes.

We shall need great patience.

Chancellor Adenauer has cautioned us: "With the West, time is important; the Russians are interested only in space. The West cannot have too much patience."

We shall need a spirit of compromise.

This does not mean being an easy mark.

It does mean that it is very unlikely that we can have peace without compromise, and the nature of a compromise is that both sides give up something.

If we ask, "What sacrifices can we safely make?" the answer is, "None." But the final question really is, "Can we afford not to make them?"

We shall need the spirit of the Lord.

We must enter these negotiations prayerfully, mindful that the God of Moses and of Jesus Christ is the Lord of history.

In the prologue to John's gospel is this amazing statement:

"The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it."

Although we wouldn't say it that way today, the symbolism of light for good and darkness for evil is not unusual.

The amazing thing about this scripture is that it proclaims the invincibility of goodness. It declares that goodness will survive and triumph in spite of any temporary setbacks.

Some of the setbacks don't seem so temporary at the time. Things must have looked pretty dark to the early Christians. We've seen some bad days ourselves, when dictators bellowed and swaggered. The world isn't exactly a carefree sort of place today.

Evil is frequently noisy and always a bully, while there is a natural association of quiet humility with goodness. Not infrequently goodness is forced or scared into a retreat.

Yet in spite of all the evil that can come, goodness is going to come out on top. Goodness is invincible.

How? Why?

Because evil is a contrivance of men, but goodness is not the battle of man alone; it is God's fight too.

This positive, assertive scripture proclaims at once the supreme strength of God, and His glory as Lord of the creation.

Its very assurance puts a frightened world on notice that it can find its ultimate solution—its victory—in God, because His goodness is invincible.

"The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it."

EXTENDING PERIOD FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4915) to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 2 (c) of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking the word 'two' from the first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word 'four' and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection the following new sentence: 'After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection, but no such loan shall be made in any event after July 14, 1959.'"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIG FOUR MEETING AT GENEVA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Byrd] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, within a matter of hours President Eisenhower and his top advisers will take off on a fateful mission—the Big Four meeting at Geneva which has been aptly termed the "meeting at the summit."

It is a summit meeting in many ways. Certainly it comes at a time when hopes for peace are soaring, and the President carries with him the very earnest wishes of all his countrymen for a successful meeting that will advance the cause of peace with freedom for all peoples. It is a summit meeting in the sense that the major powers will be sitting down around the conference table. The gathering is being held at the peak of a Soviet campaign allegedly purposed to unfreeze the cold war, and, vitally important, it is a summit of perils, for from it could come, unwittingly, decisions to seal the doom of the captive peoples of the Russian satellite states.

The American people welcome the assurance from the President, Mr. Speaker, that he is going to the summit conference at Geneva "honestly to present our case in a conciliatory, in a friendly attitude, and we don't intend to reject anything from mere prejudice or truculence or any other lesser motive of that kind." Equally, it is reassuring to hear from the President that he is going to Geneva armed with caution. This is well, for America has always gone to international conferences with good intentions, but only too often she has returned with scraps of paper, while totalitarian powers have walked away with large chunks of territory and dominion over millions of people.

In recent days, with the approach of the summit conference, an Alice In Wonderland atmosphere has been created with reference to international realities. All is sweetness and light. No word must be said that will upset the newly found amiability of the Russians. The record must not be invoked. Any honestly given impression of a month ago must be redone with glossy finish. A new world of polite international fictions has been created. A few words dropped at a cocktail party on the subject of national strength in a distant capital, and our national administrative apparatus is immediately convulsed to "interpret" the otherwise clearly expressed views of our Secretary of State.

Intelligent realism is the need of the day, Mr. Speaker. We are only going to plunge dangerously from the summit if we attempt to camouflage ugly realities with pink smoke screens.

For example, there may be satisfaction in top administration circles over the acceptance by our State Department of the Russian offer to meet half the costs of shooting down an American patrol bomber over international waters on June 23, but I doubt that the American people are happy over this solution. I know that the crew members who were injured and the seven who were badly burned will not rejoice over the settlement or count it to be enlightened national policy.

In the past, and there have been more than a few such instances, similar happenings have been properly regarded as serious international incidents. In the past, our Government has made stern representations to the nation involved. In the present instance, the Russians must have realized that they had a very poor case; in fact they must have thought that they were wholly at fault when they so quickly offered to pay half the expense. Whereas this admission and this offer should have served as the basis for the further vigorous prosecution of our case, the mere receipt of a "conciliatory note" by the State Department was the signal for us to rush in with a ready acceptance.

It is not too farfetched a notion to believe that this whole incident was by design rather than by accident, for it is an established policy of the Communists to try to cause the West to lose face prior to major international conferences.

Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that, despite the vast library of unhappy examples to the contrary, there appears to

be a substantial number of our policymakers, and I judge by the policies we evolve, who still mistakenly believe that a submissive type of conciliation promotes reasonable responses from the Communists. The plain fact is that the Communists always and everywhere mistake reasonableness for weakness, they have only contempt for softness, and they ruthlessly exploit anything that looks like indecision and vacillation.

The Russian dictum on all of this is plain. The Marxian dogma and the policies of Lenin and Stalin are firm to unrelenting war on the democracies, not necessarily a war in the military sense, but a war of doctrinal tactics, of infiltration and subversion of economic piracy and the stimulation of moral chaos. For Lenin has said:

We are living not merely in one state but in a system of states; and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with the Imperialist states for a long, long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end.

All of us pray for the success of our Chief Executive at Geneva. I am sure that every loyal American wants President Eisenhower to translate his very real, deep-seated feeling for genuine peace into an agreement of substance at Geneva. Mankind yearns for peace, Mr. Speaker. The horrors of modern war are devastating just to contemplate. God-fearing men realize that atomic warfare is the ticket to annihilation. The A-war man is extinct. Victory will be with the dead, for they will be delivered from the man-made inferno.

President Eisenhower, I am certain, has all this in mind as he prepares to wing his way to Geneva. There is no need to impress, by rhetorical flourishes, the ugliness and devastation of war on the man who commanded the Allied Forces to victory in World War II. We can well appreciate, too, his mental conflict when he ponders on the fact that a former ally of World War II, by its acts, has clearly proclaimed its dedication and commitment to a program of world mastery which aims at the ruin of democratic liberties and the free way of life.

As he sits down at the Geneva Conference table with the representatives of Khrushchev and company, President Eisenhower, determined in good will as he is, will find it difficult to escape the over-riding fact that the Russian delegates represent a system of dictatorship that depends for its existence on a tyranny that is wholly incompatible with human liberty and the dignity of man. So, we must realize the enormity and complexity of the problem that confronts him, and we should individually pray zealously, each in his own way, that the Father of all men will guide his steps.

Our one main theme at the Geneva Conference, Mr. Speaker, must be that nowhere is there any actual evidence that justifies the conclusion that the Russians have abandoned their dreams of world domination. Oh, yes, we have a chorus of timely manufactured sentiments of sweetness on their part, but actions belie the words. There is the recent plane-shooting incident that I spoke of earlier, there are the violations

Public Law 166 - 84th Congress
Chapter 373 - 1st Session
H. R. 4915

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to extend the period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 (c) of the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, is further amended by striking the word "two" from the first sentence of said subsection and inserting the word "four" and by adding after the first sentence of the said subsection the following new sentence: "After the expiration of the period specified herein, such loans may be made only for supplementary advances to producers indebted for loans made under this subsection, but no such loan shall be made in any event after July 14, 1959."

Farmers and stockmen.
Loans.
67 Stat. 149.
12 USC 1148a-2.
69 Stat. 366.
69 Stat. 367.

Approved July 15, 1955.

